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Canada. Dept. of External Affairs.
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CANADA

Communiqué

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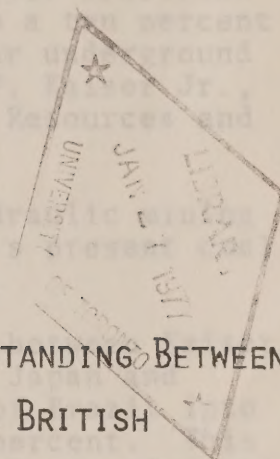
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 17, 1977

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SIGNING OF LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
KAISER RESOURCES LIMITED OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA AND COMPANHIA VALE DO RIO DOCE
(C.V.R.D.)

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

In the presence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Don Jamieson, and the Minister of Mines and Energy of Brazil, the Honourable Shigeaki Ueki, a letter of understanding was signed today between Kaiser Resources of British Columbia and C.V.R.D., a major Brazilian iron ore company, for C.V.R.D. to purchase up to a ten percent interest in Kaiser's new two million ton per year underground coal mine. This agreement was signed by Edgar F. Kaiser Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of Kaiser Resources and Fernando Reis, President of C.V.R.D. in Brazil.

This new mine will employ Kaiser's hydraulic mining technology and will be located near the company's present coal mining facilities at Sparwood, British Columbia.

This project has been a joint venture between Kaiser, who own 70 percent and Mitsui Mining Company of Japan and Mitsubishi Corporation. Prior to the entrance of Brazil into this project the Japanese interest had been 30 percent. This interest will be reduced by the amount of C.V.R.D. participation. In addition, C.V.R.D. has agreed to purchase a minimum of 250,000 long tons per year from the new mine if the project goes ahead.

If all the equity and sales contracts are finalized by end of first semester of this year the new mine would begin production in 1980.

Kaiser Resources is currently conducting engineering feasibility studies in Brazil on the expansion coal mine there. These studies could lead to an equity participation by Kaiser in a Brazilian thermal coal mine.

Two trial cargos of coal from the company's present mining operations have been shipped to Brazil and the company is currently negotiating for a long term contract of up to 200,000 long tons per year from the existing mine.

The understanding reached between Kaiser and C.V.R.D. follows one year of negotiation and was discussed during the first meeting in Ottawa of the Canada-Brazil Joint Commission in November 1976, and was included in discussions held between the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, and several Brazilian cabinet members.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 2

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA TO BRAZIL

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

JANUARY 13, 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Communiqué

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

JANUARY 13, 1977

Joint Communiqué

CANADA TO BRAZIL
STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF
VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF

No. 2

For Immediate Release

In response to an invitation extended to him by his Excellency Ambassador Antonio F. Azeredo da Silveira, Minister of External Relations of Brazil, the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson, paid an official visit to Brazil from January 11 to 18, 1977. Mr. Jamieson was accompanied by Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. Marcel Prud'homme, Chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence of the House of Commons, senior officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Industry Trade and Commerce, Finance, Agriculture, the Canadian International Development Agency and the Export Development Corporation of Canada, and representatives from the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Association for Latin America and the media.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs was received by the President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, his Excellency Ernesto Geisel, to whom he conveyed the greetings of the Canadian Government and its desire to intensify relations between Canada and Brazil.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs was also received by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, his Excellency Celio de Oliveira Borja, as well as by the following ministers: Mario Henrique Simonsen, Minister of Finance; Alysson Paulinelli, Minister of Agriculture; Severo Fagundes Gomes, Minister of Industry and Trade; Shigeaki Ueki, Minister of Energy and Mines; and João Paulo Dos Reis Velloso, Minister-Chief of the Planning Secretariat.

During the talks the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs reviewed the major multilateral and bilateral questions of mutual interest. In reviewing these matters the ministers stressed the importance of the openness and dynamism of the values of the western world and the contribution which both countries can make on the basis of such values, both nationally and internationally, to the resolution of social, economic and political problems. The Ministers discussed how best to further the objectives of international peace and security, development, the new economic order, and the Law of the Sea.

They also noted the importance that both countries attach to the United Nations in achieving those objectives and stressed the need to strengthen the organization and its system in order to better fulfil the principles and purposes of the charter. They agreed on the desirability of having regular consultations between representatives of both countries in order to exchange views and extend co-operation on United Nations matters.

They also exchanged views on the Inter-American System and its bodies and agreed that the closer working relationship between Canada and the System is proving beneficial.

They drew attention to the fact that both countries have asserted, in accordance with their respective national legislations, their rights as coastal states over the resources of the adjacent sea, seabed and subsoil thereof to a distance of 200 miles and over the resources of the continental shelf beyond. They noted with satisfaction the emerging consensus in the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on these rights. They reaffirmed their strong support for the reservation of the seabed and ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and its resources as the common heritage of mankind and the establishment of an international régime to govern the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources including international machinery, and expressed their hope for rapid progress on these matters in the Law of the Sea Conference.

In the course of discussions on hemispheric affairs, the two ministers noted the growing importance of Latin America in the international community.

They agreed on the need for developed and developing countries to attempt, in accordance with their respective national policies, to work together to resolve fundamental global problems of food scarcity, population density, energy supply, commodity prices and processing, economic and social development, and preservation of the environment.

The two ministers recognized the importance and urgency of bringing about a just and lasting settlement of the middle eastern problem. To this end they expressed their hope for an early resumption of negotiations.

The two ministers examined the political evolution of the African continent, repudiated all practices of racial discrimination and expressed their hope for the continuation of the decolonization process, with respect for the principle of self-determination.

They reviewed the present international economic situation and emphasized the importance of continuing to work towards strengthening world economic recovery and the maintenance of sustainable levels of growth. They reaffirmed the desirability of avoiding the introduction of restrictive policies, having in mind the vulnerability of the economies of developing countries and the importance of expanding trade as a means of assisting general economic recovery.

They agreed upon the importance of the establishment of a new international economic order to contribute to the attainment by developing countries of higher levels of economic activity and standards of life. To achieve this goal, they recognized the need for improved participation by developing countries in the benefits of international trade. In this context, they welcomed the commitment of the industrialized countries to keep under regular review the scope and coverage of the general system of preferences with a view to its improvement.

Recognizing the growing economic interdependence among countries, they exchanged views on the present Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations and underlined the importance of a successful outcome to assure significant and widespread trade liberalization. They also expressed the hope that present efforts in the reform group of the multilateral trade negotiations would ensure that the general agreement affords an effective framework for the expansion of trade of developing countries. They also reviewed the work of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and of the several international forums dealing with the problems of primary products. They reiterated their confidence that the North-South Dialogue, on the many levels on which it is being conducted, will produce significant concrete results.

The two ministers reaffirmed the importance they attribute to the working of the Canada-Brazil Joint Committee on Economic Relations and Trade as a forum for consultation and formulation of recommendations in the area of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. They reiterated that the functioning of the Committee reflects the desire of both countries to enlarge and strengthen their bilateral ties and to put in place a framework for diversifying and deepening the relations between the two governments. of particular importance was the October 1974 visit to Brazil of Mr. Alastair Gillespie, then Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the visit made to Brazil in September 1976 by Mr. Eugene Whelan, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the visit to Canada made in November 1976 by Mr. Shigeaki Ueki, the Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy, the present visit of the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, and the proposed exchange of visits of the Ministers of Industry and Commerce of Brazil and Canada.

On the bilateral level, the two ministers evaluated the economic and trade relations between the two countries and explored new ways of expanding and diversifying their economic ties by identifying specific areas in the field of trade and industrial cooperation.

They emphasized that Canada and Brazil share similar experiences concerning national economic development. Furthermore, both countries are favoured with a rich natural resource endowment of key importance in their respective development. They acknowledged the wide complementary relationship between the different sectors of the two economies. They also noted with satisfaction the promising scope for cooperation which exists in the fields of mineral resources, agriculture, manufacturing, engineering, technology and trade.

As regards the efforts for establishing complementary economic activities in the field of mineral resources, the ministers were pleased to noted the substantial progress already attained, as a result of the understanding between the Ministry of Mines and Energy in Brazil and the Canadian authorities and enterprises.

An important step giving concrete expression to this cooperation took place during the visit, with the signing of a letter of intent between Companhia Vale do Rio Doce of Brazil and Kaiser Resources Limited of Canada to establish a joint venture to develop production of metallurgical coal in Canada. Additionally, Siderbras announced its immediate intention to buy a sizeable amount of Balmer coal from the existing Kaiser mine on the West Coast of Canada. At the same time, Siderbras and Cape Breton Development Corporation resumed negotiations for the supply of Canadian coal mined in the East Coast. Of significance to both operations was the economic rationale of balancing Canadian exports of mineral coal to Brazil with Brazil's export of iron ore from Companhia Vale do Rio Doce.

The two ministers also took due note of the interest on the part of Petrocan in establishing a working relationship with Petrobras with a view to an exchange of experiences and other forms of cooperation, and they agreed that this area offers an opportunity for fruitful collaboration.

Besides the interest in having Canadian technology used in the exploration of Brazilian potash, the Minister of External Relations also mentioned the Brazilian objective of expanding its sales of bauxite and other minerals. This initiative was well received by the Canadian Secretary of State, who is prepared to encourage it fully.

On agricultural cooperation, the two ministers noted the results of the conversations between the Canadian and Brazilian Ministers for Agriculture, during which they identified good possibilities for increasing technical cooperation and carrying out joint ventures in forestry, fishing and agriculture.

On industrial development, the two ministers discussed the role of Canadian investment in the progress of Brazil and acknowledged with satisfaction the extent and diversity of Canadian participation in that country's economic development. While expressing their satisfaction with what has been achieved, both ministers indicated interest in broadening this cooperation still further and noted that progress is being made in such fields as hydro-electric and railway equipment, petro-chemicals, metals, and minerals.

The two ministers, recognizing the mutual interest in increasing industrial cooperation, and taking into account the Brazilian requirements concerning the import content of certain equipment, noted with satisfaction the disposition of the Economic Development Corporation to extend to Finame - an organization of the National Bank for Economic Development - and other Brazilian enterprises, financing to facilitate the sale of Canadian industrial components and equipment related to major development projects in Brazil. They also shared pleasure at the announcement of the conclusion of new Economic Development Corporation financing agreements in support of Canadian participation in Brazilian projects for electrical generation and distribution, for oil production equipment for Garoupa Oil Field and in the pulp and paper industry. They viewed favourably the prospects for further Canadian participation in major industrial and infra-structural projects in Brazil, including hydro-electric, railways, telecommunications, airport construction and engineering sectors.

In the field of financial co-operation, the Brazilian Minister for External Relations expressed the interest of the Brazilian government that Banco do Brasil SA be authorized to carry out full-fledged banking operations in Canada on a basis of reciprocity. The Secretary of State for External Affairs pointed out that his government had recently tabled in Parliament a white paper on Canadian banking legislation which envisages the operation of foreign banks in Canada as subsidiaries incorporated under the Bank Act. Both ministers agreed that the expansion of the operations of Banco do Brasil SA in Canada would be an important instrument to increase the flow of business between the two countries.

The two ministers expressed the hope for the successful conclusion of negotiations for an agreement between Canada and Brazil to avoid double taxation as a contribution to improving the economic and financial exchanges between the two countries.

The two ministers noted the progress of the programme of co-operation initiated by the Canadian International Development Agency and the responsible Brazilian institutions.

The ministers noted that within the framework of a special Canadian fund administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, Brazil utilized Canadian \$13.7 million to finance activities related to Canadian competence in the sectors of electrical energy and mining exploration.

With regard to technical and scientific co-operation, the Minister of External Affairs of Brazil showed the appreciation of the Brazilian government for Canada's participation in the implementation of the second national programme of technical co-operation in the fields of professional training, electricity, fisheries, geology, telecommunications, forestry and agricultural development, urban development and food and computer sciences.

To finance these activities both countries agreed on the expenditure over the period of 1977 to 1981 of contributions by Canada totalling approximately Canadian \$17.5 million, and by Brazil totalling approximately \$62.7 million.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Minister of External Relations and the Brazilian Minister of Finance signed a loan agreement of Canadian \$5 million for the financing of projects in the sectors of telecommunications; training of personnel in the electricity sector; processing and engineering in the field of mining; research in electrical energy and technical consulting services.

The Canadian minister summarized the strategy for international development co-operation of his country. The two ministers agreed to look into new forms of co-operation.

Both ministers mentioned their satisfaction in signing, at the suggestion of Canada, a Memorandum of Understanding on tripartite co-operation: Brazil and Canada will co-ordinate efforts and resources in technical cooperation, with the developing countries that manifest an interest in such tripartite cooperation, in fields such as food production and marketing, housing, and technical training.

The two ministers concurred in the desirability of increasing co-operation in the general field of science and technology. For this purpose it was agreed that the best way to identify the possibilities would be by an exchange of study teams composed of appropriate scientists.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that, following a meeting with the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Sr Alysson Paulinelli, it was agreed that officials from the respective Departments of Agriculture would exchange visits to investigate the possibility of co-operation in joint projects or exchanges. An invitation to Sr Paulinelli to visit Canada was reiterated.

The ministers emphasized their desire to increase cultural exchanges between the two countries. Existing exchanges were reviewed, and it was noted that, on the Canadian side, they include programmes foreseeing the possibility of lectures, inter-faculty exchanges and joint research projects, reciprocal exchange of language assistants, and youth exchanges. The Canadian government also plans to increase its scholarship programme. On the Brazilian side, various cultural activities are planned, including the expansion of the programme of readerships in Canada, the donation of basic books for students of Portuguese, an increase in the number of scholarships granted to Canadians, as well as the establishment of an Institute of Brazilian Studies in Ottawa. It was announced that during 1977 the Grands Ballets Canadiens will tour Brazil. The two ministers signified their intention to encourage further concrete projects of this nature.

On January 13 Mr. Jamieson inaugurated the new chancery of the Canadian Embassy in the presence of the Brazilian Minister of External Relations and the Canadian community.

The Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs extended an invitation to his Excellency Ambassador Azeredo Da Silveira to return the visit at a mutually convenient time. The Ministry of External Relations of Brazil accepted this invitation with pleasure.

In accordance with the programme of the visit, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs and his party will leave for Sao Paulo tomorrow where Mr. Jamieson will deliver a speech to the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce and inaugurate the new facilities of the Canadian Consulate. He will then call on the acting governor, Mr. Manoel Concalves Ferreira Filho. From January 15 to 17, the minister will visit Rio de Janeiro where he will meet with the Canadian community and pay a call on governor Floriano Faria Lima, concluding his visit on January 18.

In addition the Secretary of State for External Affairs was invited to return to Brasilia to have a further conversation with His Excellency the President at the close of his visit.



CANADA

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No. 3

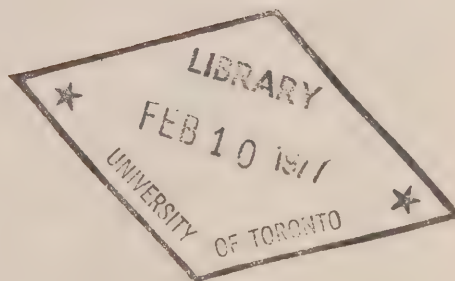
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JANUARY 21, 1977

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO PERU,
OF SEVERAL AGREEMENTS IN THE
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND
FINANCIAL SECTORS



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

COEFFICIENT



On the occasion of his official visit to Peru, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Don Jamieson, was pleased to announce the signature on Thursday, January 20, 1977 of six technical co-operation subsidiary agreements amounting to more than Canadian \$5,000,000 as follows:

1. The investigation and production of rapeseed integrated with other crops cultivated in the highlands -- \$3,000,000.

Through this grant CIDA* will assist in the purchase of equipment and administration of a pilot project in rapeseed seed production located in Puno near Lake Titicaca in the highland region.

Preliminary studies undertaken by CIDA indicated that 170,000 acres in the Department of Puno may produce rapeseed. The project focuses on the research and selection of seed varieties adaptable for cultivation in the highland. The cultivation of rapeseed would increase production of edible oils by 25 per cent.

The possibility of extending this cultivation to surrounding areas could represent potential self-sufficiency for the country. Furthermore, the implementation of this project will give rise to additional benefits such as the diversification of crops in the surrounding areas and the rational use of modern cultivation methods using agricultural machinery.

2. A training programme for the forest development and forest industry project in Peru -- Canadian \$820,000.

This project is unique in that it consists essentially of fifty scholarships for Peruvian professional and technical personnel at present working in the agricultural, and industrial and tourist sectors as well as for a number of university professors in the field of forestry sciences. The scholarships in forestry sciences and related fields are of two kinds. Most are for a period of two years and lead to a Master's Degree. Some, however, are for short term practical training. In either case, the studies can be undertaken in Canada or in third countries in Latin America with a recognized expertise in forestry management.

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*Canadian International Development Agency.

Through this project, it is hoped that a contribution will be made to the training of Peruvian technical and professional cadres who will have responsibility for the rational exploitation, use and conservation of forest resources, which Peru possesses in abundance.

3. The rationalization of the administration of railway transport and costs systems Canadian--\$365,000.

By means of this project CIDA is providing advisers whose responsibility it is to undertake studies on the possibility of establishing new administration operations systems for railway transport.

Because of the high cost of petroleum, the more rational use of railways for the transport of passengers and goods is now a priority need in Peru.

4. The study and implementation of a sectoral system of statistical information -- Canadian \$150,000.

The object of this project is to collaborate with the transport communications sector in establishing a statistical system which will allow the collection of reliable and up-to-date statistical data for the management, evaluation and control within the sector.

5. Advisory services for the senior administration of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism in the development of the national iron and steel industry -- Canadian \$100,000.

The purpose of this project is to assist the national iron and steel industry in reaching its full development so that it can play a fundamental and leading role in the permanent economic development of the country. The project is also intended to establish the criteria that will allow the identification, implementation and evaluation of current and future iron and steel projects. It is equally intended to contribute to the elaboration of methodology for the selection and negotiation of iron and steel technology that can be adapted to the development of the national industry.

Technical co-operation to the national telecommunication corporation (ENTEPERU) -- Phase II -- Canadian \$725,000. Phase III -- Canadian \$820,000.

After a first project that established the basic plan for the installation of telephone lines in 7 localities along the South Coast of Peru, these two projects provide the services of advisers who at present are preparing similar plans for installing a microwave system in the East of the country, which is considered a zone with great economic potential in the not too distant future.

The above-mentioned projects will be implemented immediately, some of them already being in the initial stages of execution.

At the present time the Canadian Government, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is also involved in technical co-operation projects together with official Peruvian entities for an overall sum of approximately Canadian \$20,000,000.

In the financial sector, the Secretary of State for External Affairs is also pleased to announce that the Government of Canada has granted to the Government of Peru two lines of credit totalling Canadian \$8,000,000 for the following projects:

1. Line of credit for feasibility studies -- Canadian \$3,000,000.

This CIDA loan granted to the Government of Peru through COFIDE* will allow Peru to plan its investment programmes, which ought to give rise to a positive social impact in the long term.

2. Line of credit for institution support -- Canadian \$5,000,000.

This CIDA long term loan without interest is also granted through COFIDE and will allow Peruvian industrial enterprises, be they public or private, to obtain the necessary funds for the purchase of Canadian machinery and equipment which are necessary for their development.

The interest which COFIDE receives through re-lending to the industrial enterprises will form a special fund that will be used in support of the socio-economic development agencies of Peru.

In both these instances, the first repayment date on the loans is in 1983.

In September 1975 the Export Development Corporation of Canada agreed to discuss projects in Peru up to a value of 300,000,000. Out of this sum, the Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the following loans totalling Canadian \$28.32 million.

1. Sale of construction management services -- Canadian \$1.6 million to COFIDE for the sale of construction management services by Commonwealth Construction Co.Ltd. to INDUPERU for a newsprint mill.

2. Sale of a steam generating unit -- \$3.22 million to Centromin for sale of a steam generating unit by Combustion Engineering Superheating Ltd. to Cap Cartavio, a sugar co-operative.

3. Sale of design engineering project management and equipment -- Canadian \$23.5 million to Centromin for the sale of engineering services, project management services and equipment for the modernization and expansion of an electrolytic zinc plant. SNC of Montreal will provide the services and act as procurement agent.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced the gift of an Agriculture Canada Fellowship to Peru. The one year fellowship will allow the recipient to obtain on the job experience at the headquarters of Agriculture Canada in Ottawa. The fellowship is one of ten awarded annually on a world-wise basis by Agriculture Canada.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 4

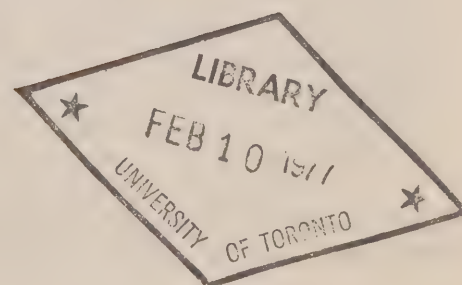
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VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA
TO PERU
JANUARY 18-21, 1977

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

COEFFICIENT



In response to an invitation extended by the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, Ambassador Jose de la Puente, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, Mr. Donald C. Jamieson, paid an official visit to Peru from January 18-21, 1977.

Mr. Jamieson was accompanied by Mr. Marcel Prud'homme, M.P., Chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence of the the House of Commons, senior officials of the Departments of External Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Export Development Corporation of Canada, the Department of Agriculture and representatives from the Canadian Association for Latin America and the media.

During his visit, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs paid a call on the President of Peru, His Excellency Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, to whom he transmitted cordial greetings and with whom he discussed matters of common interest and in particular the development of Canadian relations with Peru.

Mr. Jamieson and his delegation also met with the Peruvian Minister of Integration, the Minister of Industry and Tourism, the Minister of Commerce, the Minister of Economy and Finance, the Minister of Food, the Minister of Education, the Minister of Transportation and Communications, the Minister of Fisheries, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Energy and Mines, the head of the National Planning Institute and the President of the National System of Social Property.

During their conversations the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru and the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada reviewed a number of multilateral and bilateral topics of interest to both countries. They agreed that the relations between Canada and Peru have been developing very well and they expressed their conviction that the visit has strengthened the desire of the two governments to continue to further this friendly relationship to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The two ministers reviewed the state of hemispheric affairs and developments in inter-American institutions. Minister de la Puente outlined his views on the evolution of the Organization of American States and other organizations and welcomed the contribution being made by Canada as an observer to the OAS and through its membership in the Inter-American Development Bank and a variety of other bodies. The two ministers agreed on the desirability of further co-operation on a pragmatic basis in inter-American organizations. Continuing support will also be given to efforts to further moves towards economic integration in Latin America. Canadian technical assistance to the Andean Pact and discussions of projects with the Latin American economic system were noted in this connection.

Since Canada and Peru have made a particular contribution to the work of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, useful and frank discussions were held on prospects for progress during the next meetings. The ministers expressed the desirability of continuing, within the conference, the dialogue on the fundamental problems of international co-operation and the world economic situation, strongly convinced that its results and agreements will be significant to the extent that they reflect the constructive political will of the participants and effectively implement key elements of the new economic order. It was noted that Canada and Peru, both of which are commodity producers, shared a common interest in the stabilization of prices which are fair and equitable both to producers and consumers alike.

The ministers emphasised the importance both countries attach to the virtual consensus which has been achieved in the Law of the Sea Conference on the rights of coastal states in and under the adjacent sea to a distance of 200 miles and on the continental shelf beyond over both living and non-living resources, and with respect to scientific research and preservation of the marine environment in such areas. They noted that both countries had asserted these rights in such areas in accordance with their respective national legislation, as early as 1947 in the case of Peru.

They expressed their concern over the lack of a similar degree of progress on certain other issues of fundamental importance in the Law of the Sea Conference, including in particular the implementation of the principles strongly supported by both countries of the reservation of the seabed and ocean floor and its resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction as the common heritage of mankind, for purely peaceful purposes, and the establishment of an international regime, including international machinery, to govern the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources, to ensure rational and orderly management and development of those resources and to guard against possible adverse economic effects of seabed exploitation. They expressed the conviction that the conference cannot be concluded successfully without rapid progress on these issues.

The ministers reaffirmed the importance they attribute to the strengthening of the United Nations Organization and their conviction that the full and effective implementation of the principles and objectives of the Charter are a prerequisite for the achievement of international peace and security and the attainment of a greater degree of well-being and prosperity for all peoples.

Both foreign ministers underlined the great importance of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in Ottawa in 1975 between the Peruvian Government and the Export Development Corporation of Canada (EDC) which expressed EDC's willingness to consider financing for Peruvian development projects of a priority nature. It was agreed that projects that either earned or saved foreign exchange for Peru would be accorded favourable consideration by EDC. In this respect, they took note with satisfaction that loan agreements have been signed for

the modernization and expansion of Centromin's zinc circuit in La Oroya, for a steam generator at the sugar mills of Cap Cartavio, and for construction supervision of the Induperu bagasse paper plant at Trujillo.

The visit of the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada provided a useful opportunity to review with the Peruvian authorities the list of short and medium term projects presented for consideration to EDC for financing which includes the agricultural, mining and metallurgical, power generation, pulp and paper and transportation sectors. It was agreed that this review would be followed up shortly by a third meeting between Peruvian authorities and EDC to advance the progress of the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Both ministers shared pleasure at the satisfactory progress being made with respect to financing Majes and Cerro Verde Phase I, and noted that discussions were proceeding between Canadian and Peruvian corporations with regard to the copper circuit of Centromin in La Oroya and the zinc refinery of Cajamarquilla.

As regards bilateral trade, the ministers noted Peru's trade deficit and agreed that all efforts should be made for the expansion and diversification of Peruvian exports to the Canadian market, both of traditional and non-traditional products, with a view of redressing such imbalance and increasing two-way trade.

The Peruvian Foreign Minister indicated the intention of his government to send before the end of 1977 a trade mission to Canada with the objective of identifying possibilities for the marketing of non-traditional Peruvian products, to consider with the Canadian private sector medium term arrangements for the supply of Peruvian traditional products. To conclude, as appropriate, arrangements for the financing of Peruvian imports of wheat and to study the possibility of the purchase of skim milk powder, and to develop interchanges of market information and other promotional matters for the expansion of bilateral trade. The Canadian Foreign Minister indicated his pleasure with this initiative and the disposition of his government to facilitate the efforts of the Peruvian Government, in achieving the above-noted objectives. Both ministers agreed on the importance of effective preparatory ground work to assure the success of the Peruvian trade mission to Canada. At the same time both ministers agreed upon the convenience of establishing close contacts between the Ministry of Commerce of Peru and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce of Canada for the purpose of identifying, through periodic consultations, possibilities of increasing the bilateral flow of trade to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The two ministers reviewed long-standing links between Canada and Peru in the field of air transportation, which is an important part of the economic relationship. In view of the increase in tourism to Peru, both ministers were agreed that the expansion of air transport between Canada and Peru would be welcomed by both countries on the basis of mutual benefit to their respective airlines.

The ministers discussed the present technical and financial co-operation programme being carried out with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and observed that ten projects are being executed in the sectors of food, telecommunication and transport, fisheries and education.

The ministers signed six new subsidiary agreements for technical co-operation for an amount of approximately Canadian \$ 10,000,000 (700 million soles). The following were signed:

- The investigation and production of a rapeseed crop, integrated to other crops cultivated in the highlands,
- Training programme for the forest development and the lumber industry project in Peru,
- The rationalization of the administration of transport systems and railway costs,
- Technical assistance to the state telecommunications company of Peru (Entel-Peru),
- The study and implementation of the sectorial system of statistical information, and
- Advisory services to the higher administration of the Ministry of Industry and Tourism in the development of the national iron and steel industry.

The ministers noted as well that the Government of Peru has presented to date the following requests to the Canadian International Development Agency: Metodologia de Maejo de Cuencas; support to the higher professional education-Esep Tarapoto; livestock support-San Lorenzo; a joint Peruvian/Canadian study on the anchovy environment; the National Institute for Technological Investigation-ITINTEC; technical economical assistance to fish processing industry Cerper; the mining school of Junin; the swine raising complex EPS*; forestry project El Chaupe EPS; soya processing EPS; and the Alpaca Peru Project EPS; milk production on the central coast. The minister of Canada assured that his government is giving favourable consideration to such requests in conformity with the established procedure and expressed the intention of his government to ratify the respective agreements subject to the fulfilment of the pertinent technical and financial conditions.

* A social property enterprise.

They also noted that the total funds for the 1976-1980 five-year co-operation programme have now been assigned.

The ministers exchanged thoughts on the Canadian Strategy for International Development and agreed to jointly study the implementation of new forms of co-operation.

With reference to the credits extended for the polymetallic plan of assistance to small and medium mining, the minister of Canada expressed the favourable disposition on the part of his government for the increasing of the resources destined to cover the needs of additional equipment once the time set out for engaging the original resources has lapsed.

Both ministers expressed their intention of their respective governments to devote the necessary resources to the full implementation of the five-year plan. They also expressed the intention of their governments to devote additional resources to specific projects which could be considered later.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the steps taken to increase exchanges, in the artistic and cultural fields, and agreed on the importance of expanding activities in this area between the two countries. The Canadian minister invited Peru to participate in his country's general programmes for student and inter-faculty exchanges and in joint research projects, support for lecture tours and language assistants.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada expressed his gratitude to the Foreign Minister of Peru for the warm welcome and hospitality shown by the Government of Peru and for the many expressions of friendship which he and Mrs. Jamieson experienced during his stay. The two ministers agreed the visit had strengthened their ties and look forward to the further development of the Canadian-Peruvian relationship to the benefit of both countries.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 5
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 28, 1977

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

LE 28 JANVIER 1977

Government
Publications

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONCERNING TRANSIT PIPELINES

ACCORD ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA
ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
CONCERNANT LES PIPE-LINES DE TRANSIT



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, is pleased to announce that the Canadian Ambassador to the United States of America, Mr. J. H. Warren, and the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Julius L. Katz, today signed an agreement between Canada and the U.S.A. concerning transit pipelines.

This agreement, which was initialled by chief negotiators in January 1976, would confirm in both countries, a regime of non-interference and non-discrimination for existing and future pipelines carrying oil or natural gas destined for one country in transit across the territory of the other.

This agreement will not enter into force until ratification by both countries, which will take place in due course.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, M. Don Jamieson, est heureux d'annoncer que l'ambassadeur du Canada aux Etats-Unis, M. J.H. Warren, et le Secrétaire d'Etat adjoint des Etats-Unis, M. Julius L. Katz, ont signé aujourd'hui un accord entre les deux pays concernant les pipe-lines de transit.

Cet accord, paraphé en janvier 1976 par les négociateurs, assurerait dans les deux pays un régime de non-ingérence et de non-discrimination à l'égard des pipe-lines actuels et futurs qui acheminent du pétrole ou du gaz naturel destinés à l'une des Parties à travers le territoire de l'autre.

L'accord n'entrera pas en vigueur avant d'avoir été ratifié par les deux pays, ce qui se fera en temps utile.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 6

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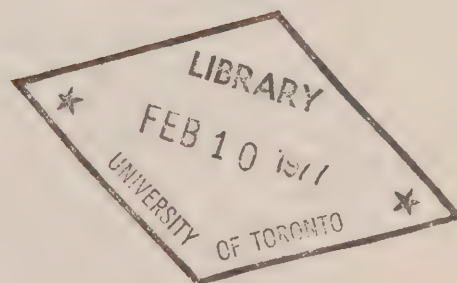
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Government
Publications

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA
TO COLOMBIA
JANUARY 21-26, 1977

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



At the invitation of the Colombian Minister of External Relations, Dr. Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, the Honourable Donald C. Jamieson, made a five-day official visit to Colombia from January 21 to 26, 1977.

Mr. Jamieson was accompanied by Mrs. Jamieson, by Mr. Marcel Prud'homme, M.P., Chairman of the House of Commons Committee on External Relations and National Defence and by a group of senior and government officials representing the Departments of External Affairs and Industry, Trade and Commerce, the Canadian International Development Agency, the Export Development Corporation, the Department of Agriculture and representatives from the Canadian Association for Latin America and the media.

Following a two-day side trip to Cartagena on the week-end of January 22-23, Mr. Jamieson along with members of his delegation paid a call on His Excellency Dr. Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, President of the Republic of Colombia. The interview with the President was followed by further working sessions with the Minister of External Relations, Dr. Indalecio Lievano Aguirre, and also by meetings with the Minister of Finance, Dr. Abdon Espionosa Valderrama, the Minister of Mines and Energy, Dr. Jaime Garcia Parra, and the Director of the Department of National Planning, Dr. Miguel Urrutia, and the Minister of Economic Development, Dr. Diego Moreno Jaramillo. The discussions covered a variety of topics of concern to both countries and were aimed at strengthening bilateral relations in various areas and searching out new fields of co-operation. The conversations were marked by a cordial atmosphere, a reflection of the warm and developing friendship between the two countries and proved productive in their examination of common objectives and ways to achieve them.

During extensive discussions on international affairs, the Colombian Minister of External Relations and the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada reviewed a variety of subjects of mutual interest. On hemispheric relations, both countries emphasized their commitment to inter-American co-operation. The Colombian minister outlined current problems and prospects from his country's perspective and welcomed Canada's increased participation in inter-American organizations, and its support for Latin American efforts toward economic co-operation and integration. The Canadian minister emphasized the interest of his country in extending on a pragmatic basis Canadian involvement in inter-American organizations. In the course of their conversation the two ministers noted the great similarity in their views on many aspects of hemispheric affairs and agreed that there should be closer consultations between the two countries in this area.

They emphasized the importance both countries attach to the emerging consensus which has been achieved in the Law of the Sea Conference on the sovereign rights of coastal states in and under the adjacent economic zone over both living and non-living resources, and jurisdiction with respect to scientific research and preservation of the marine environment in such areas.

They expressed their concern over the lack of a similar degree of progress on certain other issues of fundamental importance in the Law of the Sea Conference, including in particular the implementation of the principles strongly supported by both countries of the reservation of the sea bed and ocean floor and its resources including, in particular, nickel, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction as the common heritage of mankind, for purely peaceful purposes, and the establishment of an international regime, including international machinery, to govern the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources, to ensure rational and orderly management and development of those resources and to guard against possible adverse economic effects of seabed exploitation through appropriate production controls.

They stressed also the importance of maintaining the settled rules of international law on the delimitation of marine limits, and the undesirability of introducing uncertainty into the law on these questions.

They expressed their conviction that the conference cannot be concluded successfully without rapid progress on all these issues.

Both ministers expressed pleasure at the prospective conclusion of an agreement for the financing by the Export Development Corporation and the Royal Bank of Canada of gas turbines, electrical generators, sub-stations and transmission line equipment valued at Canadian \$10 million. the project of ICEL is located in La Guajira Region of Colombia.

The visit of the Secretary of State for External Affairs afforded a useful opportunity to review trade relations between the two countries. Attention was drawn to the problem of Colombia's trade deficit with Canada. An examination of the figures revealed that a statistical reconciliation exercise would need to be undertaken. Both ministers expressed confidence that the System of Generalized Preferences would help improve the access of Colombian exports to Canada. With a view to redressing Colombia's trade deficit, the Colombian delegation indicated its interest in better access to Canada under the Generalized System of Preferences and the items of concern to Colombian exporters. The Secretary of State for External Affairs welcomed the decision of the Colombian Government to open a trade office in Canada.

The ministers exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Colombian-Canadian Commercial Agreement signed by the two countries in November, 1971. They also indicated their desire for closer links between the private sectors of both countries with a view to creating mixed enterprises as an efficient means of increasing mutual economic and commercial ties.

The ministers reviewed in a general way relations between Canada and Colombia in the fields of tourism and air transport. It was agreed that a further increase in travel and tourism would be a healthy development in terms both of general and of commercial relations between the two countries.

The ministers discussed the present technical and financial co-operation programme being carried out with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and through funds in trust administered by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and observed that 26 projects were or are being executed in the sectors of hydro-electricity, rural development, food technology, forestry, fisheries, technical education in the mining, fishing and forestry industries. They noted that those projects are worth Canadian \$132.7 million of which Canadian \$53.3 million were provided by Canada through CIDA directly or through IDB and the rest, Canadian \$79.5 million by Colombia.

The ministers also observed that a substantial amount of Canadian co-operation is performed through the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), which has its regional office for Latin America in Bogota, and noted that IDRC has provided Canadian \$6.4 million to Colombia for 20 research projects mainly for tropical agriculture research at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and for rural development research, and that the Canadian non-governmental organizations jointly with CIDA had contributed another Canadian \$1.3 million for different development projects in Colombia.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Director of the National Planning Department of Colombia, Dr. Miguel Urrutia, signed three new subsidiary agreements for technical co-operation with CIDA for an amount of Canadian \$8.7 million, of which Canadian \$5.9 million will be provided by Canada and Canadian \$2.8 will be provided by Colombia. The following were signed:

- "Professional Training in Furniture and Wood Manufacturing" with SENA,*
- "Professional Training in Fishing and Navigation" with SENA,
- "Technical Assistance for the DRI** Project (Cordoba/Sucre)", for which a loan agreement for Canadian \$13.5 million was signed on the 17th of December 1976.

...4

* National Training Service. ** Integrated Rural Development.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of Finance, Dr. Abdon Espinosa Valderrama, signed a letter of intent to initiate negotiations with the aim of providing Colombia a Canadian \$5 million loan with a repayment period of 30 years including seven years of grace and with an interest of 3 percent per annum.

The ministers noted as well that the Government of Colombia had presented to date the following requests to the Canadian International Development Agency:

- "Transport studies for the Amazon and Orinoco River Systems" with the Ministry of Public Works,
- "Technical Assistance to the Instituto Geografico Augustin Codazzi for a Pilot Cadastral Project",
- "Development of the Bucaramanga Mining Zone",
- "Integrated Development of Fishing Resources" with Inderena,
- "Development of a Photogrammetry Course at the Centro Interamericano de Fotointerpretacion" (CIAF),
- "Renewal of the Grant to the National Planning Department for Their Administration of Technical Assistance Programmes".

The Canadian minister indicated that his government is giving favourable consideration to such requests in conformity with the established procedures and expressed the intention of his government to ratify the respective agreements subject to the fulfilment of the pertinent technical and financial conditions. The Colombian minister assured his counterpart that his government is ready to provide the necessary financing and will collaborate to improve any aspect of those projects in order to maximize the impact of such co-operation.

They also noted that the total funds for the 1976-1980 five-year co-operation programme have now been assigned.

The ministers exchanged thoughts on the Canadian Strategy for International Development and agreed to jointly study the implementation of new forms of co-operation, particularly in the industrial sector.

Both ministers expressed the intention of their respective governments to devote the necessary resources to the full implementation of the five-year plan. They also expressed the intention of their governments to devote additional resources to specific projects which could be considered later.

Both ministers agreed that the continuation of the process of Andean integration is highly desirable and they emphasized the strong support that Canada is giving through CIDA to such Andean institutions as the Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena and the Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF).

In the cultural and information fields the ministers noted that there has been some increase in exchanges. The Canadian minister invited Colombia to participate in his country's general programmes for student and inter-faculty exchanges, joint research projects and support for lecture tours and language assistants. Both ministers agreed on the desirability of promoting further activity in this area.

On his departure, the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, on behalf of Mrs. Jamieson and the members of his delegation, expressed his sincere gratitude for the reception given him by the Government and people of Colombia during his visit to Colombia.



CANADA

Communiqué

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

JANUARY 28, 1977
LE 28 JANVIER 1977

Government
Publications



CANADA/U.S.A. FISHERIES TALKS,
LOS ANGELES, JANUARY 17-28, 1977

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

* * *

NÉGOCIATIONS DE PÊCHE CANADA/ÉTATS-UNIS
À LOS ANGELES, DU 17 AU 28 JANVIER 1977

COMMUNIQUÉ CONJOINT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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Delegations from Canada and the United States met in Los Angeles, January 17-28 to continue discussions on the future fisheries relationship between the two countries. Both Canada and the United States are proceeding with the extension of their jurisdiction over fisheries off their coasts out to 200 miles. The Canadian extension of jurisdiction became effective January 1, 1977. The United States extension will do the same on March 1, 1977.

Fishermen of each country have fisheries interests in areas which are now, or soon will be, within the zone of the other. The two governments are engaged in discussions to determine the arrangements and terms and conditions under which such fisheries could go forward until December 31, 1977. The purpose of the Los Angeles meeting was to identify the specific fishing interests of the two countries, to review the regulations which would apply to those fisheries should an agreement be reached, to review the condition of the stocks of certain fisheries, and to seek to elaborate an agreement for 1977.

Heads of Delegation of the two countries reported that considerable progress was made, particularly in respect to practical fisheries matters. They acknowledged, however, that complex issues are involved and that certain areas of difference remain. They intend to report to their governments with a view to determining what further steps are necessary.

Des délégations du Canada et des Etats-Unis se sont réunies à Los Angeles du 17 au 28 janvier afin de poursuivre les négociations sur l'avenir de leurs relations de pêche. Le Canada et les Etats-Unis procèdent à l'extension à 200 milles de la juridiction de pêche au large de leurs côtes: l'extension de la juridiction canadienne prit effet le premier janvier 1977, alors qu'aux Etats-Unis elle aura lieu le premier mars 1977.

Les pêcheurs des deux pays ont des intérêts halieutiques dans certaines régions qui sont actuellement, ou qui seront bientôt comprises dans la zone de pêche de l'autre pays. Les deux gouvernements ont entrepris des négociations afin de déterminer quels arrangements et quelles modalités pourront régir ces pêcheries jusqu'au 31 décembre 1977. Le but de la réunion de Los Angeles était d'identifier les intérêts halieutiques spécifiques des deux pays, de revoir les règlements qui s'y appliqueraient au cas où un accord serait réalisé, d'étudier l'état des stocks de certaines pêcheries, et de chercher à établir un accord pour l'année 1977.

Les deux chefs de délégation ont exprimé l'avis qu'un progrès considérable a été atteint, particulièrement en ce qui concerne les questions de pêche de nature pratique. Ils ont reconnu, toutefois, que certains problèmes complexes sont en jeu, et que certains points de désaccord subsistent. Ils ont l'intention d'en faire rapport à leurs gouvernements afin de déterminer les étapes qui sont maintenant à envisager.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 8
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

FEBRUARY 10, 1977

LE 10 FÉVRIER 1977

Government
Publications

CANADA-SPAIN -IAEA TRILATERAL
AGREEMENT



ACCORD TRILATÉRAL CANADA-ESPAGNE- AIEA

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announced today that Canada and Spain have, on February 10, signed a treaty with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. This procedure completes the bilateral arrangement Canada negotiated last year with Spain bringing safeguards into full conformity with the principles announced by the Government in December 1974 regarding nuclear supplies of Canadian origin. The trilateral treaty deals with the safeguarding and verification of Canadian source nuclear material sold to Spain under contracts in effect before December 1976.

Le ministère des Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada et l'Espagne ont signé, à Vienne le 10 février, un traité avec l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique. Cette formalité complète l'entente bilatérale négociée l'an dernier entre le Canada et l'Espagne rendant les garanties tout à fait conformes aux principes énoncés par le Gouvernement en décembre 1974 au sujet des approvisionnements nucléaires d'origine canadienne. Le traité trilatéral porte sur la protection et la vérification des matières nucléaires brutes canadiennes vendues à l'Espagne aux termes de contrats en vigueur avant décembre 1976.



CANADA

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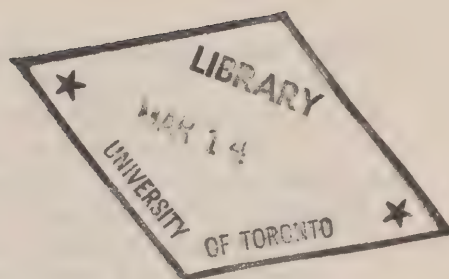
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No. 9

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FEBRUARY 10, 1977

Government
Publications



SIGNATURE OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
ON HAINES ROAD/ALASKA HIGHWAY RECONSTRUCTION

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honourable Don Jamieson, is pleased to announce the signature today of an agreement between Canada and the United States for a highway rebuilding and paving project in northern British Columbia and the Yukon. The agreement took the form of an exchange of notes signed by the American Ambassador to Canada, Mr. Thomas O. Enders, and the Secretary of State for External Affairs on behalf of the Government of Canada.

In making the announcement today, Mr. Jamieson said that this agreement is another example of the excellent and varied cooperation between Canada and the United States on a wide range of issues.

The terms of the agreement between Canada and the United States call for the United States to provide funds for the reconstruction and paving: British Columbia, as its contribution, will provide the additional right-of-way required and the use of natural construction materials within its boundaries. The Department of Public Works will manage the project and will set up and administer the committees required to define construction schedules and procedures. When the roads are completed the Yukon Territorial Government will carry out the maintenance under agreement with the federal government. The United States Federal Highway Administration will review the program for the United States.

Before any construction begins, an environmental impact study will be carried out and appropriate follow-up public meetings will be held.

This program will provide an improved and safer road from Haines, Alaska, the northern terminus of the Alaska Ferry System, to the Yukon-Alaska border, which will be accessible to American, as well as to Canadian traffic. The total highway distance involved is 322 miles, with 52 miles of the Haines Road in British Columbia, 65 miles in the Yukon plus 205 miles of the Alaska Highway between Haines Junction and the Alaska-Yukon border.

The federal government's negotiations with the United States and other levels of government have been handled by an interdepartmental committee made up of members from the Departments of Public Works, Environment, Transport, External Affairs, Indian and Northern Affairs, Justice, as well as the Privy Council and the Treasury Board.



CANADA

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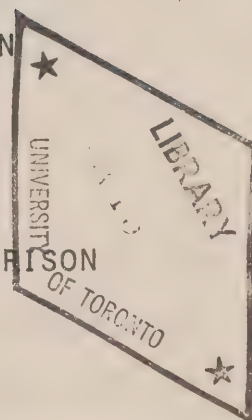
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FEBRUARY 18, 1977
LE 18 FÉVRIER 1977

Government
Publications

GARRISON DIVERSION

DÉRIVATION DE LA GARRISON



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
the Honourable Don Jamieson, is pleased to confirm
that the United States State Department has sent a
Note today to our Embassy in Washington which states
in effect that no further action will be taken on the
Lonetree reservoir until the International Joint
Commission (IJC) report is issued and both governments
have had an opportunity to study it and to consult.

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Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures,
l'honorable Don Jamieson, a le plaisir de confirmer que
le Secrétariat d'Etat des Etats-Unis a fait parvenir
aujourd'hui à notre Ambassade à Washington une note
établissant qu'aucune autre démarche ne sera entreprise
au sujet du réservoir de Lonetree tant que la Commission
mixte internationale n'aura pas publié son rapport et
que les deux gouvernements n'auront eu l'occasion de
l'étudier et de se renseigner.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 11
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

FEBRUARY 21, 1977
LE 21 FÉVRIER 1977

Government
Publications



CANADIAN TEACHING PERSONNEL IN THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ENVOI DE PERSONNEL ENSEIGNANT CANADIEN
EN RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Department of External Affairs announces that two Canadian teachers have left the country for China to teach French for a three-month period to graduate students wishing to specialize in the teaching or interpretation of the French language. This comes under the official programme of exchanges in education between Canada and the People's Republic of China. The teachers are Mrs. Dorothy Speirs, who has taught French as teaching assistant at the University of Toronto and is currently working towards a doctorate at the same university, and Mr. André Reny, Co-ordinator of Language Programmes at the House of Commons in Ottawa.

Other Canadian teachers will be proceeding to China next summer to teach English for a similar length of time. In exchange, three Chinese professors will be coming to Canada in the autumn to give courses and lectures in Canadian universities on Chinese language, literature and history.

This programme arises from an agreement on educational exchanges made at the time of Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to China in the fall of 1973. Under the same agreement, some 25 Canadian students are currently in China, where they are studying Chinese language, literature, political philosophy and history. In reciprocity, 25 Chinese students are in Canada to improve their knowledge of English or French as well as to study in various disciplines. A further number of Chinese students are in Canada outside the official exchange programme, entirely under their own government's auspices.

* * *

Le Ministère des Affaires extérieures annonce que deux enseignants canadiens ont quitté le pays pour la Chine, dans le cadre des échanges officiels en éducation entre le Canada et la République populaire de Chine, pour y enseigner le français pendant une période de trois mois à des étudiants chinois diplômés se destinant eux-mêmes à l'enseignement ou l'interprétation de la langue française. Il s'agit de Mme Dorothy Speirs, qui a déjà enseigné le français comme assistant d'enseignement à l'Université de Toronto où elle poursuit présentement son doctorat, et de M. André Reny, coordonnateur des Programmes de langues à la Chambre des Communes.

D'autres professeurs canadiens doivent se rendre en Chine au cours de l'été prochain, cette fois pour y enseigner l'anglais. En contrepartie, trois professeurs chinois doivent venir au Canada à l'automne pour y dispenser dans les universités canadiennes cours et conférences portant sur la langue, la littérature et l'histoire chinoises.

Ce programme s'inscrit dans le contexte des échanges en éducation agréés au moment de la visite en Chine du Premier Ministre Trudeau, à l'automne 1973. Dans ce même contexte, quelque 25 étudiants canadiens se trouvent actuellement en Chine, où ils étudient la langue, la littérature, la philosophie politique et l'histoire chinoises. Réciproquement, 25 étudiants chinois perfectionnent au Canada leurs connaissances des langues anglaise et française tout en poursuivant leurs études dans le domaine de leur spécialisation. Par ailleurs, en dehors du programme officiel, d'autres étudiants chinois étudient au Canada aux frais de leur gouvernement.



CANADA

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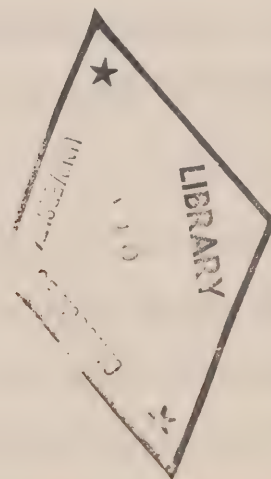
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No. 12

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 21, 1977

Government
Publications

GOVERNMENTS' RESPONSE TO
IJC REPORT ON FURTHER REGULATION OF GREAT LAKES



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today that the Governments of Canada and the United States have responded to recommendations contained in the International Joint Commission's report of May 1976 entitled "Further Regulation of the Great Lakes". The Report concluded that the Great Lakes already possess a high degree of natural regulation and that only a limited reduction in the range of water levels is practicable.

In response to recommendations 1 and 2 of the Report, the Governments have requested the Commission to undertake two studies related to Great Lakes water levels. Both of these take the form of References pursuant to Article IX of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. In the first study, the Commission will examine the possibilities for limited regulation of Lake Erie consistent with the principle of systemic regulation of the Great Lakes. In the second study, it will examine the effects on Great Lakes water levels and flows of existing and proposed diversions within, into or out of the Great Lakes Basin, and of existing and reasonably foreseeable patterns of consumptive uses of Great Lakes waters.

In the latter Reference, the Commission has been specifically instructed to examine the effects on water levels and flows in the Basin of the proposed study and demonstration programme to increase diversions at Chicago as authorized by United States legislation passed in October 1976.

Canadian officials recently received a full briefing on the state of planning for this demonstration project. At that time Canadian officials reiterated Canada's long-standing opposition to any unilateral increase in the diversion of water from Lake Michigan and referred to the Canadian Note of October 8, 1976 on this subject. The potential adverse consequences for navigational interests were emphasized. It was again stressed that, if the U.S. were to proceed with this project despite Canadian opposition, Canada would expect to receive full compensation for all losses experienced by power development entities in Ontario and Quebec as a result of lessened water flows at Niagara Falls and in the St. Lawrence River.

The Governments have also presented to the Commission a Reference instructing it to bring to the attention of Governments inadequacies of the Great Lakes technical information network, especially in the areas of comparable data methodology, and collection and exchange of meteorological, hydrologic and hydraulic information.

The Commission concluded in the Report that careful planning of land use is needed to protect present and future activities along the shoreline of the Basin against the effects of extreme water levels. The Report recommended compatibility in shoreline use regulation and coordination of erosion studies. The Governments fully concur that proper planning along the shoreline is the key to long-term reduction of damage and will respond to the Commission at a later date on the efforts of jurisdictions in both countries with regard to land use regulation and shoreline erosion studies.

In this context, it should be noted that the Governments of Canada and Ontario already place particular emphasis on land use planning as long-term protection against damages caused by high levels. They have recently cooperated in a survey of damages caused to shorelines by storm action superimposed upon recent high levels. The survey was restricted to the erodable portion of the Great Lakes shoreline from Port Severn on Georgian Bay to Gananoque on the easterly end of Lake Ontario. The report resulting from this survey stressed non-structural approaches, such as control of land use through zoning, and recommended that compatible land use regulations be developed. Canada and Ontario have begun a follow-up programme to implement these recommendations.

The Commission also recommended in the Report that the Governments improve the existing control works on the St. Marys River and provide for the construction of remedial works which are required to maintain the sport fishery in the St. Marys Rapids. The Governments recognize the need for maintenance of and improvements to the St. Marys control works and are keenly aware of the need to maintain and protect the sport fishery. A study of the existing control works is currently underway and consideration will be given in any proposed redevelopment plans on the Canadian side to carrying out measures necessary to maintain the fishery.

The Governments recognize that new bilateral institutional machinery under the aegis of the Commission, as suggested in the Report, may be needed to promote a fuller understanding of water resources in the Great Lakes System. They agree that every opportunity should be provided for public scrutiny and comment, and for the full participation of the Great Lakes

states and provinces. The Governments are considering possible approaches to meet these needs and expect to make early specific recommendations to the Commission.

Texts of the letters giving the Governments' response are available from the International Joint Commission.



CANADA

Communiqué

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No. 13

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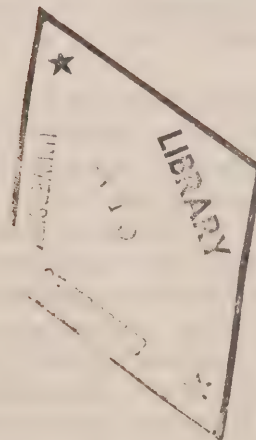
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FEBRUARY 22, 1977
LE 22 FÉVRIER 1977

Government
Publications

INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY CONFERENCE
ON THE FUTURE OF ICNAF, OTTAWA, MARCH 14-25

CONFÉRENCE PRÉPARATOIRE INTERNATIONALE
SUR L'AVENIR DE L'ICNAF,
À OTTAWA, DU 14 AU 25 MARS 1977



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today that Canada will host an international conference in Ottawa, from March 14 to 25, 1977, to consider the development of a framework for future multilateral cooperation, including appropriate institutional arrangements, to replace the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF).

The Ottawa meeting will be a preparatory conference intended to work out draft provisions for a new treaty and new arrangements for the Northwest Atlantic area. These draft provisions would be submitted for adoption to a subsequent diplomatic conference to be held later in 1977.

Mr. Jamieson pointed out that, as an interim measure, ICNAF has adopted amendments to the ICNAF convention which exclude waters within 200-mile national fishery limits from the management authority of the Commission, while allowing the Commission, at the request of coastal state members of ICNAF, to provide advice on the scientific basis for management of fisheries within the 200-mile zones. The March meeting and the subsequent diplomatic conference are expected to review the question of multilateral cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic area and to establish new arrangements which take into account the need for international management of fisheries in the area beyond and immediately adjacent to the new 200-mile zones, and the need for scientific cooperation in the area as a whole.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Canada sera l'hôte d'une conférence internationale à Ottawa, du 14 au 25 mars 1977. Cette conférence aura pour but de revoir le cadre multilatéral, y compris les arrangements institutionnels qui s'imposent, qui régira toute coopération future en remplaçant la Commission internationale pour les Pêcheries de l'Atlantique du Nord-Ouest (ICNAF).

La réunion d'Ottawa sera une conférence préparatoire chargée de rédiger en projet les dispositions d'une nouvelle convention et de nouveaux arrangements pour la région de l'Atlantique nord-ouest. Ces dispositions seront soumises à l'approbation des gouvernements qui participeront à une conférence diplomatique subséquente, qui aura lieu avant la fin de l'année 1977.

Monsieur Jamieson souligna qu'en tant que mesure provisoire, la Commission a adopté certaines modifications à la Convention, afin d'exclure de son champ de compétence en matière de gestion les eaux se trouvant dans les zones nationales de 200 milles, tout en permettant à la Commission, à la requête de tout Etat-membre côtier d'ICNAF, de fournir des conseils de nature scientifique ayant trait à la gestion des pêcheries à l'intérieur des zones de 200 milles. Il est prévu que la réunion de mars et la conférence diplomatique subséquente auront à l'ordre du jour la question de la coopération multilatérale dans la région de l'Atlantique nord-ouest, ainsi que l'établissement de nouveaux arrangements qui prendront en considération la nécessité d'une gestion internationale pour les pêcheries de la région située immédiatement au-delà des nouvelles zones de 200 milles, et de coopération scientifique dans la région prise dans son ensemble.



CANADA

Communiqué

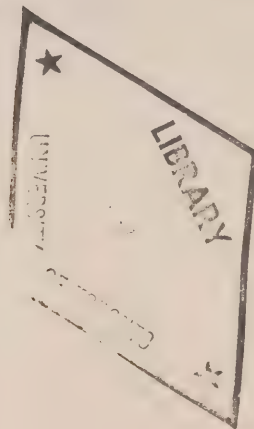
No. 14

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FEBRUARY 24, 1977

Government
Publications

JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

CANADA/U.S.A. RECIPROCAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

005315-0300



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Hon. Don Jamieson, and the Minister of Fisheries and the Environment, the Hon. Roméo LeBlanc, are pleased to announce that a Reciprocal Fisheries Agreement between Canada and the United States of America has been concluded today, and that the following Joint Communiqué has been agreed for release in Ottawa and Washington, D.C.:

"The United States and Canada today signed in Washington a Reciprocal Fisheries Agreement to permit continuation of fishing by fishermen of each country off the coasts of the other for 1977, following extension of their respective fisheries jurisdiction to 200 miles. The agreement was signed on the Canadian side by L.H. Legault, Director General, International Directorate, Department of Fisheries and the Environment, and on the United States side by Ambassador Rozanne L. Ridgeway, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries Affairs. The agreement will enter into force upon completion of internal proceedings by both sides.

The agreement was concluded following discussions between President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau. The two leaders concurred that a fisheries agreement for 1977 should be concluded on the basis of the same spirit of cooperation which marked their overall discussions. They also reviewed the principles which would ensure that the interests of each in the fishing zone of the other are accommodated reciprocally for the remainder of this year.

The two sides looked forward to longer term arrangements which are yet to be negotiated. They welcomed the signature of the agreement as an important step in the evolution of their fisheries relationship and as a contribution to their close ties as neighbouring states."



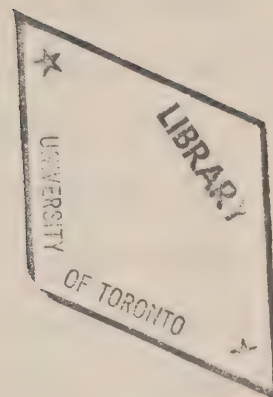
CANADA

Communiqué

No. 15
CAIEA
-C55

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
BEFORE 14:00 HOURS
MARCH 1, 1977

Government
Publications



NOTE FROM THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ON THE GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

0105E310-0300



The Secretary of State, the Honourable Don Jamieson, tabled in the House of Commons today the text of a Note, received February 18 from the United States Department of State, which deals with the Garrison Diversion irrigation project in North Dakota. The U.S. Note replies to the Canadian Note of 12 October 1976, which requested that construction and decisions on construction of the Lonetree Reservoir be deferred until the International Joint Commission had had an opportunity to report the findings of its studies on Garrison and the two governments had had a chance to consult on the Commission's recommendations. Attached are the text of the U.S. Note and our Communiqué No. 125 of November 15, 1976, containing the text of the Canadian Note.

U.S. Department of State's Note to Canadian Embassy,
Washington, February 18, 1977

Garrison Diversion Unit

The Department of State refers to the Canadian Embassy's Note No. 495 covering the construction of the Garrison Diversion Unit of the Pick Sloan Missouri Basin program and requesting that further construction and decisions on construction of the Lonetree Reservoir be deferred, in view of potential transfer of biota from the Missouri River Basin into Canadian waters, until such time as the report of the International Joint Commission on the Transboundary aspects of the Garrison Diversion Unit has been received and been the subject of bilateral consultations.

The Department of State has been informed by the Department of the Interior that the construction of the Lonetree Reservoir would not be completed under the present construction schedule until August 1979. Filling of the reservoir with waters from the Missouri River system is not scheduled to begin until after the construction has been completed, i.e., until May 1981 at the earliest. Thus a considerable period of time would elapse between the scheduled publication in June 1977 of the International Joint Commission report on the Transboundary impacts of the Garrison Diversion Unit and the 1981 date for the commencement of filling of the Lonetree Reservoir with Missouri River Basin waters.

Nonetheless, in order to meet the concerns expressed in the Embassy's Note regarding the potential transfer of foreign biota from the Missouri River into waters flowing into Canada, the United States Government wishes to advise the Government of Canada that a contract for the construction of the Lonetree Dam will not be let until after the report to Governments of the International Joint Commission has been received and subsequent consultations between the two governments have taken place.

The Embassy will recall that the joint reference from Governments to the International Joint Commission specifically calls upon the Commission to examine the issue of the potential transmission of foreign biota from the area of the Garrison Diversion Unit into Canada.

The United States Government reiterates its commitment of February 5, 1974, to undertake no construction of works in the Garrison Diversion Unit potentially affecting waters flowing into Canada until it is clear that its obligations under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 will be met.

These undertakings are in keeping with the spirit of mutual understanding and forbearance which has characterized and will continue to characterize the efforts of the two governments in addressing transfrontier pollution matters.

The United States Government looks forward to early discussions with the Government of Canada following the report to Governments of the International Joint Commission.

Department of State Washington, February 18, 1977



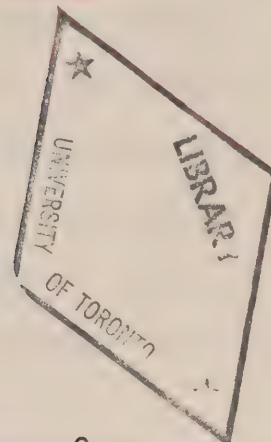
Communiqué

No. 16

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 4, 1977

Government
Publications



CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE SEVENTH COMMONWEALTH
CONFERENCE, ACCRA, GHANA, MARCH 9-18, 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

COEFFICIENT



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today the Canadian Delegation to attend the Seventh Commonwealth Education Conference being held in Accra, Ghana, March 9-18, 1977. Six previous conferences were held in Oxford (1959), New Delhi (1962), Ottawa (1964), Lagos (1968), Canberra (1971) and Kingston (1974). The theme of this Seventh conference is the Economics of Education. The Conference will consider the problem of financing education in the current economic climate and identify means by which further Commonwealth co-operation might benefit member countries.

The Delegation will be led by the Honourable Ben Hanuschak, Minister of Continuing Education and Manpower in Manitoba, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

Other members of the Delegation will be:

Mr. Cecil Roebothan
Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Newfoundland

Mrs Ethel McLellan
Assistant Deputy Minister of Education, Province
of Ontario

Mr. L.H. Bergstrom
Special Advisor to the Minister of Education, Province
of Saskatchewan

Dr. Michael Oliver
Past President
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada,
and President of Carleton University.

Dr. Laurent Isabelle
President, Algonquin College

Mr. J.C. Stangl
President, Canadian School Trustees Association

Dr. Arthur Brebner
Chairman, Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and
Fellowship Committee

Mr. Robert J. Lachapelle
Director general, Education Support Branch
Secretary of State Department, Ottawa

Mr, Norman Goble
Secretary General, Canadian Teachers' Federation

Dr. Archibald MacKinnon
Special Adviser, Canadian International Development
Agency

Mr. J.D. Hughes
Deputy Director
Commonwealth Institutions Division
Department of External Affairs, Ottawa

Mr. Serge Marcoux
First Secretary, Canadian High Commission, Accra



CANADA

Communiqué

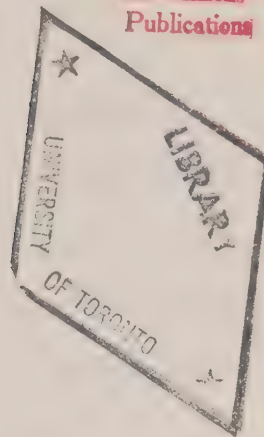
No. 17

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION
BEFORE 10:00 HOURS
MARCH 10, 1977

Government
Publications



TEXT OF THE STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
AT THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION
HEARINGS ON THE GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, MARCH 10, 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
IJC PUBLIC HEARINGS ON GARRISON DIVERSION UNIT

March, 1977

Mr. Chairman, Commissioners:

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I wish to commend the Commission's International Garrison Diversion Study Board and the members and consultants of that Board's various committees, for the preparation of the comprehensive report on the transboundary implications of the proposed completion and operation of the Garrison Diversion Unit as instructed by the Commission on October 30, 1975, under the Reference dated October 22, 1975.

The Government of Canada has noted the Board's conclusions, particularly its conclusion that the Garrison Diversion Unit, as presently envisaged, will have adverse impacts on water uses in Canada. The Canadian Government has also noted the Board's technical recommendations and considers that they can serve as a sound basis for the major recommendations we expect from the IJC. It is clear from the Report, however, that implementation of the Board's recommendations concerning measures to reduce damages would not eliminate some of the negative water quality impacts of the project on Canadian waters.

In considering the Recommendations of the Board, the Canadian Government strongly urges the Commission to stress the importance of test measures that the Board recommends be undertaken prior to project

completion or full-scale operation. Canada specifically requests that consideration be given to limiting the size of the representative irrigation test areas to that necessary to meet test requirements while minimizing potential transboundary impacts during the test period. It is further proposed that tests be conducted to determine, for the full range of potential crops, the optimum application of irrigation water, fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals and to define as clearly as possible "best management practices" as referred to in the Report. With regard to Recommendation No. 12, we believe that it is essential to have an effective mechanism in place to ensure that best management practices are, in fact, used.

Canada wishes to note its concern about the possible adverse effects on water quality of future developments which may arise as a result of the Garrison Diversion Unit, including food processing, beet sugar refining, feed-lot operations and others.

Canada also notes the Board's conclusions and Recommendations regarding the control of the transfer of aquatic biota from one watershed to another, and particularly the Recommendations of the Board for modifying and pre-testing the proposed McCluskey Canal fish screening structure. The Department of Fisheries and the Environment has undertaken a review of the proposed design and operation of the structure and will be pleased to make the findings of its study available to the Commission before it prepares its report to Governments.

To conclude, I would like again to commend the Garrison Study Board and all who participated in the production of its report for the accomplishment of a demanding task. The Government of Canada looks forward to receiving the Commission's recommendations on measures that might be taken to assist both Governments in ensuring that the provisions of the Boundary Waters Treaty are honoured. Following its review of the recommendations, the Government of Canada will be prepared to enter into discussions with the United States Government with a view to reaching agreement on this matter.

In this respect, I would wish to express the Canadian Government's appreciation for the positive reply which the United States Government has given to the Canadian Note of October 12, 1976, which had requested that further construction or decisions on construction of the Lonetree Reservoir be deferred until such time as the report of the International Joint Commission on the transboundary aspects of the Garrison project has been received and has been the subject of bilateral consultations. While the Canadian Government remains concerned about the possible impact on Canada of the Garrison project, it is encouraged by the United States Government's forthcoming attitude on this matter. We see this as another instance of the mutual and constructive efforts of the two governments to resolve transboundary issues.



No. 18

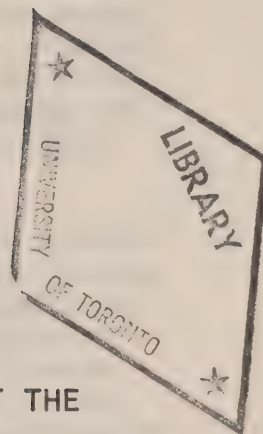
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 14, 1977

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Government
Publications

Communiqué



CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT THE
UNITED NATIONS WATER CONFERENCE

MAR DEL PLATA, ARGENTINA
MARCH 14-25, 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today the composition of the official Canadian representation at the United Nations Water Conference which is taking place in Mar del Plata, Argentina, from March 14 to 25, 1977.

The United Nations General Assembly in 1975 decided to convene a water conference to consider how best to manage the global fixed stock of water in order to avoid a potential water crisis within the next few years. The Conference will consider the problem of supply, the available technology and the various management techniques and policies which might be adopted.

The Canadian Delegation will be led by the Honourable Raymond Perrault, P.C., Government Leader in the Senate. Senator Perrault was born in Vancouver, British Columbia in 1926. He was a member of the British Columbia legislature from 1960 to 1968, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1968. He was summoned to the Senate in 1973 and became Government Leader in 1974. Senator Perrault has participated in a number of international conferences including the United Nations General Assembly in 1969, the International Labour Organization Conference in Geneva in 1972 and the Habitat Conference on Human Settlements, which was held in Vancouver in 1976.

The Honourable Sydney Green, Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Affairs in the Province of Manitoba, and Chairman of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers, will act as Deputy Head of Delegation.

The other members of the Delegation will be:

Mr. A.P. Bissonnet
Ambassador of Canada to the
Argentine Republic

The Honourable Neil Byers
Minister of the Environment
Province of Saskatchewan

The Honourable Gilbert Clements
Minister of the Environment
Province of Prince Edward Island

The Honourable Fernand Dubé
Minister of the Environment
Province of New Brunswick

The Honourable George Kerr
Minister of the Environment
Province of Ontario

The Honourable Marcel Léger
Minister of the Environment
Province of Quebec

Mr. J. Robert Gauthier, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of State for Urban Affairs

Mr. J. Blair Seaborn
Deputy Minister
Department of Fisheries and the Environment, Ottawa

Mr. B. Barnes
Deputy Minister of the Environment
Province of New Brunswick

Mr. G. Mitchell
Deputy Minister of the Environment
Province of Saskatchewan

Mr. R. Bailey
Assistant Deputy Minister
of the Environment
Province of Alberta

Mr. Cyril Downey
Assistant Deputy Minister for
Consumer Affairs and the Environment
Province of Newfoundland

Mr. K. Sharpe
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of the Environment
Province of Ontario

Mr. Geoffrey Simmons
Assistant Deputy Minister of the Environment
Province of British Columbia

Mr. J.P. Bruce
Director General
Inland Waters
Department of Fisheries and the Environment
Ottawa

Mr. M. Hendler
Director General for Water
Department of Natural Resources
Province of Quebec

Mr. D. Jeans
Director of the Environment
Department of Consumer Affairs and the Environment
Province of Newfoundland

Mr. Richard Belliveau
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Mr. J.R. Hickman
Environment and Health Directorate
Department of Health and Welfare
Ottawa

Mr. K.V. Lathem
President of the Canadian Water Resources Association
Toronto

Dr. C.V. Mackay
Director
Lethbridge Research Station
Agriculture Canada

Mr. Howard Smith
Financial Institutions Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
Ottawa

Mr. C.V. Svoboda
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa

Professor Hugh R. Whiteley
University of Guelph
representing the Canadian Council
for International Cooperation

Mr. Stanley Vass
Environmental Policy Advisor
Province of Prince Edward Island

Accompanying the Delegation, as part of the official Canadian representation, will be the following senior officials and specialists in water resources and water management.

Mr. Grant Mills
Director, Water Resources Branch
Department of the Environment
Province of Ontario

Mr. Yves Pagé
Department of the Environment
Province of Quebec

Mr. Robert Player
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Ottawa

Mr. Pierre Roy
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Province of Quebec



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 19

CA 1 EA

- C55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MARCH 29, 1977

Government
Publications

SECOND MEETING OF THE CLUB OF THE FRIENDS
OF THE SAHEL

MAY 30 - JUNE 1, 1977



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today that Canada has agreed to host the Second Meeting of the Club of the Friends of the Sahel. The Meeting will be held in Ottawa from May 30th to June 1st 1977 at the Conference Centre of the Department of External Affairs.

The Club of the Friends of the Sahel is an informal group of countries and regional or international organizations, created under the sponsorship of the OECD to contribute to the planning and coordination of middle and long term economic aid to the Sahel States. One of the objectives of the Club is to support the efforts of the Interstate Committee for the Fight against Drought in the Sahel, known as the CILSS.

The CILSS was created in 1973 by the Sahel States themselves. It is a Committee at the ministerial level whose aim is to coordinate, on a regional basis, all the actions of the member States against drought.

Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), is one of the countries that provided assistance to the Sahel countries in their fight against drought and will continue to do so in conformity with the Canadian Government policy to give priority, in its aid programmes abroad, to the less developed countries. It is therefore in a spirit of international solidarity with the Sahel countries, and of cooperation with the other aid donors, that Canada will welcome to Ottawa the members of the Club of the Friends of the Sahel.

-- Explanatory notes on Canadian participation in the "Club du Sahel" and on Canadian relations with Francophone Africa are attached.

Member countries of the CILSS

Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta

Other countries associated with the Club of the Friends of the Sahel

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States

International or Regional Organizations participating in the Club

EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDRC	International Development Research Center
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSO	United Nations Sahel Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
ADB	African Development Bank
ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
--	Authority for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma Region
--	Council of the Entente
--	Economic Community for Cattle and Meat
--	Inter-African Community for Hydraulic Research
--	International Organization against the African Migratory Locust
--	Interstate Committee for Fight against Drought in the Sahel
--	Joint Organization for Fight against Locusts and Birds
--	Lake Chad Basin Commission
--	Niger River Commission
--	Organization for the Development of the Senegal River
--	Sene-Gambian Commission
WAEC	West African Economic Community
WARDA	West African Rice Development Association

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

SAHEL

This region of Africa, South of the Sahara, was affected by a drought, lasting six years, which decimated the livestock of the region and caused the death of an estimated hundred thousand persons.

Given the magnitude of the disaster as well as of the measures needed to be taken in order to avoid its repetition, the Sahel States created the CILSS and through it appealed to the international community to contribute to the elaboration and application of a series of regional programmes and projects. It is in response to an appeal by the CILSS made in 1975, as well as at the instigation of the OECD, that the Club of the Friends of the Sahel was created.

The participation of Canada in the Club dates from this period and is part of this country's general effort since 1974 in the development of this region, through both bilateral programmes and support granted to the CILSS.

In 1974, Canada initiated a five-year programme for the Sahel which amounted to an estimated \$230 million. The main sectors of the programme are as follows: the development of agricultural production (food products), the opening up of the region, development of mineral and hydraulic resources and the protection of the vegetal cover. The agreed objectives of the industrialised countries and the Sahel States are, in the short term, to prevent further mass starvation and, in the medium term, to promote the economic recovery and development of the Sahel countries.

As one of Africa's "privileged" partners, it was only natural for Canada to be the host, in the last week of May, 1977, for an important international meeting which will group in the capital, under the auspices of the Club of the Friends of the Sahel, the ministers responsible for the development of the Sahelian region and the representatives of approximately 50 countries and regional or international organizations.

Since 1961, at which date Canada established a resident mission in Cameroon, relations with French speaking Africa have been intensified, expanded, and diversified, to the point where they now exceed the limited framework of bilateral relations. The continuing dialogue and collaboration as between equal partners, is now carried on in the various specialized agencies of the United Nations and other forums where questions such as the Law of the Sea and the new economic order

are discussed. In little less than 20 years, Canada has recognized all the States of French speaking Africa, has opened 7 embassies which are accredited to those States, and has created a programme of bilateral aid which now exceeds \$100 million per year. As this represents about 20% of total Canadian bilateral aid, it is clear that membership in the French speaking community (Francophonie) has become, along with participation in the Commonwealth, a permanent aspect of this country's foreign policy. This relationship has led to a better understanding and co-operation with this important part of the Third World.

Co-operation

Development aid, of course, remains one of the main components of our relations with these countries and has acquired over the years a considerable importance as much by its diversity as by the amounts which have been allocated to French speaking Africa (including the countries of the Maghreb region). Canadian co-operation, which counts on the effective support of the provincial governments and particularly that of Quebec as far as French speaking States are concerned, includes many fields such as public health, managerial training, housing, and energy. However, it is in the field of rural and agricultural development that Canada's action has an increasing impact, in conformity with one of the principal objectives of the 1975-80 strategy. Canada also participates in numerous consultative committees and contributes to the African Development Fund. Canada was, in fact, one of the principal parties promoting the creation of the Fund. The table of statistics attached illustrates the progression of Canadian aid in French speaking Africa and reflects the increasing importance of our country in this part of the world.

Francophonie

La Francophonie internationale constitutes an additional aspect of the co-operation between Canada and countries of the Sahel region and is expressed through the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, the Conferences of Ministers of Education, and of the Ministers of Youth and Sports of French speaking countries. Canada's participation in "la Francophonie internationale" is today a fundamental and prominent element in its foreign policy. In the last few years, Canada has sought to re-inforce and enlarge the movement in order to make it a useful instrument of dialogue and an efficient framework for co-operation between industrialized and Third World countries. Canada has, therefore, favoured within the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation the establishment of a special programme aimed at promoting development through economic, social, and cultural co-operation, including aspects of education and training through

the sharing of economic, social, and cultural resources. Financed through voluntary contributions, this special programme is designed to complement the other programmes of the Agency and to fill the gaps left by other forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation. Its functions will be to examine and implement development projects which will meet the needs of member countries notably in the sectors of education, training, research, agriculture, health, and social communication.

DETAILS OF DISBURSEMENTS OF BILATERAL AID BY COUNTRY AND BY REGION

1970-1971 to 1975-1976 (million dollars)

Per capita income in US dollars - 1973

	<u>1970- 1971</u>	<u>1971- 1972</u>	<u>1972- 1973</u>	<u>1973- 1974</u>	<u>1974- 1975</u>	<u>1975- 1976</u>
FRANCOPHONE AFRICA						
<u>Per capita income under \$200</u>						
Benin (Dahomey)	0.67	2.62	2.16	1.30	4.50	6.35
Burundi	0.09	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.14	0.10
Upper Volta	0.08	0.50	0.95	1.51	4.02	0.83
Madagascar	0.47	0.57	0.63	0.43	0.48	1.27
Mali	0.10	0.72	0.70	1.79	6.57	3.95
Niger	2.47	7.19	8.59	8.40	16.84	17.38
Central African Republic	0.09	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.06	0.06
Rwanda	1.29	1.46	1.66	1.55	3.68	4.07
Chad	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.96	3.42	0.02
Togo	0.86	2.70	2.37	1.01	1.44	1.96
Zaire	0.95	0.59	1.08	3.54	6.33	4.28
<u>Per capita income from \$200 to \$375 inclusively</u>						
Cameroon	3.26	4.51	4.58	3.91	4.58	11.05
Congo	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.48	4.03	6.46
Guinea	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.51	0.07
Morocco	4.77	4.45	4.31	5.55	4.86	3.45
Mauritania	0.05	0.01	0.50	1.42	3.13	0.70
Senegal	3.18	5.38	4.85	5.62	5.69	5.31
<u>Per capita income above \$375</u>						
Algeria	4.01	4.24	4.96	5.06	9.21	10.70
Ivory Coast	1.39	2.89	6.54	4.23	4.24	4.83
Gabon	0.16	0.27	0.35	0.52	0.77	1.21
Tunisia	5.49	5.93	13.59	13.06	11.72	16.42
<u>Institutions and regional programmes</u>						
Entente Fund	----	----	----	----	0.04	0.08
Various organizations	0.01	0.29	----	----	----	3.22
Regional programmes	----	----	0.47	5.93	2.28	0.72
Sahel region	----	----	----	----	----	0.50
 TOTAL FRANCOPHONE AFRICA	 29.70	 45.13	 59.08	 66.65	 98.54	 104.99

DETAILS OF DISBURSEMENTS OF BILATERAL AID BY COUNTRY AND BY REGION

1970-1971 to 1975-1976 (million dollars)

Per capita income in US dollars - 1973

	<u>1970- 1971</u>	<u>1971- 1972</u>	<u>1972- 1973</u>	<u>1973- 1974</u>	<u>1974- 1975</u>	<u>1975- 1976</u>
<u>COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AND OTHERS</u>						
<u>Per capita income under \$200</u>						
Ethiopia	0.06	0.10	0.51	1.51	6.47	0.90
Gambia	0.02	----	----	----	----	----
Kenya	2.07	2.53	2.24	6.19	5.20	6.48
Lesotho	----	0.07	0.07	0.19	0.62	2.70
Malawi	0.04	0.36	1.09	0.27	9.11	14.91
Uganda	1.84	1.54	1.66	1.15	0.36	0.75
Sierra Leone	0.01	----	----	0.30	0.29	0.06
Somalia	----	----	----	----	0.99	0.39
Sudan	----	----	----	----	----	0.01
Tanzania	3.13	6.02	6.22	17.67	38.34	24.38
<u>Per capita income from \$200 to \$375 inclusively</u>						
Botswana	0.03	4.18	15.00	8.98	7.20	1.84
Ghana	7.01	10.00	9.21	9.66	13.71	17.63
Nigeria	6.63	11.95	12.61	11.98	10.20	13.95
Swaziland	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.30	0.65	0.54
<u>Per capita income above \$375</u>						
Mauritius	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.09
Malta	----	----	----	----	----	9.44
Namibia	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01
Rhodesia (1)	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.01	----
Zambia	0.78	1.51	2.10	2.35	4.39	6.59
<u>Institutions and regional programmes</u>						
East African Community	3.14	11.27	1.87	2.50	11.39	15.73
Regional programmes	0.24	0.01	0.07	0.51	0.24	0.29
U.B.L.S	----	0.27	1.08	0.39	0.70	0.63
<u>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AND OTHERS</u>						
	25.14	49.93	53.95	64.22	109.47	108.32

(1) This sum is devoted by CIDA to the payment of studies of black Rhodesians outside of their country.

PROGRAMMES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
BY REGION OR BY PROGRAMME

1974-1975 and 1975-1976 (millions of dollars)

<u>Region of Programme</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>CIDA Contribution</u>
<u>1974-1975</u>		
Francophone (French-speaking) Africa	5.70	1.84
Anglophone (English-Speaking) Africa	8.93	1.79
<u>1975-1976</u>		
Francophone Africa	8.72	1.69
Anglophone Africa	14.28	2.39

Food Aid Disbursements by Region

1975-1976

(millions of dollars)

FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

Sahel	6.21
Senegal	<u>0.75</u>
Total	<u>6.96</u>

COMMONWEALTH AFRICA AND OTHERS

Ethiopia	0.47
Ghana	3.80
Somalia	0.40
Tanzania	3.95
Total	<u>8.62</u>

CANADIAN ADVISERS ABROAD AND
THIRD WORLD BURSARIES IN CANADA
BY COUNTRY AND BY REGION

January 1, 1975-January 1, 1976

	<u>Advisers</u>		<u>Bursaries</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
<u>FRANCOPHONE (FRENCH-SPEAKING) AFRICA</u>				
Algeria	9	11	74	75
Benin (Dahomey)	13	8	46	46
Burundi	3	2	4	4
Cameroon	53	47	61	61
Congo	30	37	3	3
Ivory Coast	56	45	16	16
Gabon	13	17	23	23
Guinea	--	--	2	3
Upper Volta	9	6	41	41
Madagascar	9	3	13	13
Mali	12	13	24	24
Morocco	79	91	10	10
Mauritania	7	10	48	48
Niger	29	26	29	29
Central African Republic	1	--	6	6
Rwanda	37	32	30	30
Senegal	55	41	8	8
Chad	1	2	3	3
Togo	15	11	44	44
Tunisia	16	16	14	14
Zaire	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>42</u>
TOTAL	<u>448</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>543</u>

COMMONWEALTH AFRICA

Botswana	11	17	12	14
Ghana	13	15	94	94
Mauritius	4	--	--	2
Kenya	40	20	35	36
Lesotho	5	20	23	25
Malawi	8	13	16	18
Nigeria	57	18	56	66
Uganda	--	--	36	39
Sierra Leone	--	--	1	2
Swaziland	14	8	18	18
Tanzania	29	22	124	127
Zambia	<u>28</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>68</u>
TOTAL	<u>202</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>509</u>



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 20
N°

CAIEA
-C55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
MARCH 25, 1977
LE 25 MARS 1977

Communiqué
Publication



APPOINTMENT OF A CANADIAN HONORARY CONSUL IN
ACAPULCO, MEXICO

NOMINATION D'UN CONSUL HONORAIRE CANADIEN À
ACAPULCO, MEXIQUE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Roger Chartier as the Canadian Honorary Consul in Acapulco (with jurisdiction in the State of Guerrero) as part of the consular assistance required by the growing numbers of Canadians visiting Mexico each year. Mr. Chartier's appointment is to fill the gap caused by the resignation of the former Honorary Canadian Consul, Mr. Jaime Sánchez Cordova who functioned in that city. Mr. Chartier's office address is Magallanes 170, (Costa Azul), Acapulco, telephone number 4-40-70.

It is expected that Mr. Chartier along with the Canadian Honorary Consul Mr. Esteban Vigil in Guadalajara (Union Ave. 163-810, telephone 15-14-47 and 16-47-21) will, in conjunction with the Consular Section of the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City, and with the cooperation of the Mexican authorities, be able to alleviate any consular or other problems Canadians may have during visits to Mexico.

Le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, est heureux d'annoncer la nomination de Monsieur Roger Chartier au poste de consul honoraire du Canada à Acapulco (avec juridiction sur l'État de Guerrero), afin de répondre aux demandes d'aide consulaire que formulent le nombre sans cesse croissant de Canadiens qui visitent chaque année le Mexique. Sa nomination vient combler la vacance laissée par la démission de l'ancien consul honoraire du Canada dans cette ville, Monsieur Jaime Sánchez Cordova. Le bureau de Monsieur Chartier est situé Magallanes 170, (Costa Azul), Acapulco - téléphone: 4-40-70.

Nous espérons que, de concert avec le consul honoraire du Canada à Guadalajara (Av. Union 163-810 - téléphone 15-14-47 et 16-47-21), Monsieur Esteban Vigil et avec la collaboration de la section consulaire de l'Ambassade du Canada à Mexico et des autorités mexicaines, Monsieur Chartier saura atténuer les problèmes d'ordre consulaire et autre auxquels peuvent se heurter les Canadiens pendant leur séjour au Mexique.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 21
N^O

CAIEA
- CSS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 29, 1977

Government
Publications

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 29 MARS 1977



VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THE HONOURABLE DON JAMIESON,
TO MEXICO, APRIL 24 TO 28, 1977

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT
AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES,
L'HONORABLE DON JAMIESON,
AU MEXIQUE, DU 24 AU 28 AVRIL 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

NOBIS LIBERUM

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today that he would
visit Mexico from April 24-28 at the personal invitation of the
Mexican Foreign Minister, Licenciado Santiago Roel Garcia in
order to hold informal discussions on Canadian-Mexican relations
and international questions of interest to both countries.
The visit forms part of the government's policy of developing
closer relations with the countries of Latin America.

* * * * *

Le Secrétaire d'état aux Affaires extérieures,
l'honorable Don Jamieson, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'il
séjournera au Mexique du 24 au 28 avril en réponse à l'invitation
personnelle du ministre des Affaires étrangères du Mexique,
M. le Licenciado Santiago Roel Garcia, pour avoir des entretiens
sans caractère officiel sur les relations canado-mexicaines
et les questions internationales intéressant les deux pays. La
visite s'inscrit dans la politique gouvernementale de resserrement
des liens avec les pays d'Amérique latine.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 22
N^o

CAI EA
-C55

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 25, 1977

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 25 MARS 1977



OUTCOME OF THE PREPARATORY CONFERENCE ON THE
FUTURE OF ICNAF,
OTTAWA, MARCH 14 - 24, 1977

RÉSULTATS DE LA CONFÉRENCE PRÉPARATOIRE
SUR L'AVENIR DE L'ICNAF,
OTTAWA, 14 AU 24 MARS 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The International Preparatory Conference on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries was convened at the invitation of the Government of Canada in the Conference Room of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Canada, from 14 to 24 March 1977.

The Conference was attended by delegates from Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., and the European Economic Community with its Member States parties to the ICNAF Convention (Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom). The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF) was also represented. Dr. A. W. H. Needler of Canada was elected Chairman of the Conference, with Dr. D. Booss of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mr. A. Volkov of the U.S.S.R. as Vice-Chairmen.

The Conference discussed possible terms of a Convention to establish an organization for future multilateral cooperation in the Northwest Atlantic fisheries, taking into account recent jurisdictional developments in this region. It was generally agreed that appropriate provision should be made for such cooperation.

The Conference agreed that a further short preparatory meeting should be held at Ottawa in June and recommended that a diplomatic conference to negotiate the proposed new convention should be held in October 1977.

-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

Une Conférence préparatoire internationale sur l'avenir de la coopération multilatérale pour les pêches de l'Atlantique nord-ouest a été convoquée à la demande du gouvernement du Canada dans la salle de conférence du ministère des Affaires extérieures à Ottawa, du 14 au 24 mars 1977. Des représentants de la Bulgarie, du Canada, de Cuba, de la République démocratique d'Allemagne, de l'Islande, du Japon, de la Norvège, de la Pologne, du Portugal, de la Roumanie, de l'Espagne, de l'U.R.S.S., des Etats-Unis et de la Communauté économique européenne, avec ses Etats-Membres parties à la Convention de l'ICNAF (Danemark, France, République fédérale d'Allemagne, Italie et Royaume-Uni), ont assisté à cette Conférence. La Commission internationale pour les pêches de l'Atlantique nord-ouest (ICNAF) était également représentée. M. A.W.H. Needler du Canada a été élu président de la Conférence; M. D. Booss de la République fédérale d'Allemagne et M. A. Volkov de l'URSS ont été élus vice-présidents.

A la Conférence, les dispositions d'une nouvelle convention ayant pour but de créer une organisation de coopération multilatérale pour l'avenir des pêches de l'Atlantique nord-ouest ont été discutées, en tenant compte des plus récents changements en matière de juridiction maritime dans la région. Il a été généralement convenu qu'un fondement propice à une telle coopération devrait être établi.

Les représentants à la Conférence ont convenu de convoquer une brève réunion préparatoire supplémentaire en juin, et de tenir une conférence diplomatique en octobre 1977, afin de poursuivre la négociation de la nouvelle convention.



CANADA

Communiqué

No.
Nº. 23

CAI EA

- CS5

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 29, 1977

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 29 MARS 1977

Gouvernement
du Canada



CANADA/CUBA FISHERIES NEGOTIATIONS
OTTAWA, MARCH 25 AND 26, 1977

JOINT COMMUNiqué

NÉGOCIATIONS EN MATIÈRE DE PÊCHE
ENTRE LE CANADA ET CUBA, LES 25 ET 26 MARS 1977

COMMUNiqué CONJOINT

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

Canadian and Cuban representatives met in Ottawa on March 25 and 26, 1977 to discuss their future cooperation in the field of fisheries.

The Cuban Delegation was led by Mr. Enrique Oltuski, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of the Republic of Cuba. The Canadian Delegation was led by Mr. L.H.J. Legault, Director General, International Directorate, Fisheries and Marine Service, Department of Fisheries and the Environment.

The meeting followed the understanding reached between Prime Minister Trudeau and President Castro in Havana on January 30, 1976, on the negotiation of a bilateral fisheries agreement.

The two sides put forward proposals as the possible basis for an agreement on the terms and conditions that would govern continued fishing by Cuban vessels in areas under Canadian jurisdiction. On the basis of these proposals they agreed on the terms of an agreement which, if approved by both governments, would permit Cuban vessels to fish in the area concerned, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements.

The proposed agreement will now be submitted to the approval of the two Governments.

* * * * *

Des représentants du Gouvernement canadien et cubain se sont réunis à Ottawa les 25 et 26 mars 1977 afin de discuter de leur coopération future en matière de pêche.

La délégation cubaine était dirigée par Monsieur Enrique Oltuski, Sous-Ministre des pêches de la République de Cuba. Monsieur L.H. Legault, Directeur général de la Direction internationale du Service des Pêches et de la Mer, Ministère des pêches et de l'environnement, présidait la délégation canadienne.

La réunion fait suite à l'entente intervenue entre le Premier Ministre Trudeau et le Président Castro le 30 janvier 1976 à La Havane sur la question de négocier un accord bilatéral en matière de pêche.

Les deux délégations mirent de l'avant des propositions comme base possible d'un accord sur les modalités devant régir la poursuite des opérations de pêche des navires cubains dans les régions sous juridiction canadienne. Sur la base de ces propositions, les deux parties se sont entendues sur les dispositions d'un accord qui, s'il est approuvé par les deux Gouvernements, permettra aux navires cubains sous l'autorité canadienne et conformément aux règlements du Canada, de pêcher dans la région en question une partie du surplus des ressources nécessaires aux besoins canadiens.

L'accord proposé sera maintenant soumis à l'approbation des deux Gouvernements.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 24
No.

CAIEA
-C55



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 29, 1977

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 29 MARS 1977

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
THE HONOURABLE DON JAMIESON,
TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA, APRIL 28-29, 1977

VISITE DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT
AUX AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES,
L'HONORABLE DON JAMIESON,
À ATLANTA, GEORGIE, LES 28 ET 29 AVRIL 1977

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for
External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson,
announced today that he will visit Atlanta,
Georgia on April 28-29 where he will deliver an
address on Canada/United States relations and meet
with business and government leaders of the
Southeastern United States.

* * * * *

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires
extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, a annoncé
aujourd'hui qu'il visitera Atlanta, Georgie
les 28 et 29 avril où il prononcera un discours sur
les relations canado-américaines et rencontrera des
dirigeants des milieux des affaires et des représentants
des gouvernements de la région du sud-est américain.



CANADA

Communiqué

No. 25

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MARCH 31, 1977

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-055

Document
Publié

VISIT OF MR. DANKOULODO DAN DICKO,
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
"AGENCE DE COOPÉRATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE",
OTTAWA, APRIL 1, 1977



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today the visit to Ottawa on Friday, April 1, 1977 of Mr. Dankoulodo Dan Dicko, Secretary General of the "Agence de coopération culturelle et technique".

Mr. Dan Dicko who is originally from the Republic of Niger was elected Secretary General of the "Agence de coopération culturelle et technique" during the Conference of Liege-Brussels in 1973. The Agence is the most important organization of the international community of French-speaking countries. This is not the first visit of Mr. Dan Dicko to Ottawa as he visited the capital in August 1974 on the occasion of the "Festival international de la Jeunesse" held in Quebec City.

Mr. Dan Dicko, along with Mr. Shredath Ramphal, Secretary General of the Commonwealth, will participate in a symposium on "Commonwealth and Francophonie -- Myth or Reality" which will be held at Laval University between March 31 and April 2, 1977 under the auspices of the Quebec Centre of International Relations. Both Mr. Ramphal and Mr. Dan Dicko will give the opening speeches.

During his visit to Ottawa, Mr. Dan Dicko will attend a luncheon in his honour hosted by the Prime Minister. He will meet with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, and the Minister of Supply and Services, the Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer. Mr. Dan Dicko will also meet with Mr. Michel Dupuy, President of the Canadian International Development Agency, and a number of officials of the Canadian Government.

Discussions will centre on the role of the "Agence de coopération culturelle et technique" in the evolution of the international community of French-speaking countries, with emphasis on the activities of the Agence in relation to international co-operation and development.



CANADA

Communiqué

CAI EA
- C55

No.
Nº. 26

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 6, 1977

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
LE 6 AVRIL 1977

Gouvernement
Publications

SILVER JUBILEE TOUR OF THE R.C.M.P. MUSICAL RIDE
IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND FROM
MAY 3 TO JUNE 24

LE CARROUSEL DE LA GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA
SE PRODUIT EN IRLANDE ET EN ANGLETERRE DU
DU 3 MAI AU 24 JUIN, À L'OCCASION
DU JUBILÉ D'ARGENT DE SA
MAJESTÉ ELISABETH II



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announced today that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride will be travelling to Britain and the Republic of Ireland this spring.

The Musical Ride will be in Britain to highlight Canada's participation in celebrations marking the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The world-renowned Musical Ride will perform from May 11 to June 24 at Windsor, Exeter, Shepton Mallet, Guildford, Ardingly, Malvern, Cardiff and Midlothian. The unit will also be in the procession to the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on June 7.

The tour will begin in the Republic of Ireland. There, the Musical Ride will perform at the Royal Dublin Society Spring Show and Industries Fair from May 3 to May 7. This will be the first visit of the Musical Ride to Ireland.

The 36-man troop last visited Europe in 1974. The 1977 Musical Ride is under the command of Inspector J. D. Walker of Peterborough, Ontario.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, l'honorable Don Jamieson, a annoncé aujourd'hui que le Carrousel de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada se rendra prochainement en Grande-Bretagne et en République d'Irlande.

Ce voyage est organisé dans le cadre de la participation du Canada aux célébrations marquant le vingt-cinquième anniversaire du couronnement de Sa Majesté la Reine Elisabeth II. Le Carrousel, de renommée mondiale, se produira du 11 mai au 24 juin à Windsor, Exeter, Shepton Mallet, Guildford, Ardingly, Malvern, Cardiff et Midlothian. Il fera également partie de la procession du service d'action de grâces à Saint-Paul, le 7 juin.

Le Carrousel musical inaugurera sa tournée en République d'Irlande, où il se produira à l'Exposition du printemps et à la Foire industrielle de la Société royale de Dublin, du 3 au 7 mai. Ce sera la première visite du groupe en Irlande.

La dernière visite en Europe de la troupe de 36 hommes remonte à 1974. Le Carrousel 1977 est sous le commandement de l'inspecteur J. D. Walker de Peterborough, en Ontario.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 27
No.: 27

DIFFUSION:
RELEASE:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 6, 1977

Government
Publication

APPOINTMENT TO THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, The Honourable Don Jamieson, today announced the appointment of Maurice F. Strong to the 21-member Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre.

The IDRC is a public corporation, established by an Act of Canadian Parliament in 1970 to support research designed to adapt science and technology to the specific needs of developing countries. In accordance with the Act, Governors are appointed by the Government of Canada.

Eleven of the Governors, including the Chairman and Vice Chairman, must be Canadian citizens. It has become the practice to draw the other ten Governors from among people from other countries who have made notable contributions in the field of international development. Six of them are from developing countries.

Louis Rasminsky, the former Governor of the Bank of Canada, has been the Chairman of IDRC Board of Governors since March 1973. He succeeded the late Lester B. Pearson, who was the first Chairman.

- 30 -

— Biographic details of the new Governor and the Board follow.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
1100 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607-7073

PROFESSOR [Name]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

Dear Professor [Name]:
I am writing to you regarding the [Topic] of your recent paper. I have read your work with great interest and find it very informative. I am particularly impressed by the [Specific Detail] of your study.

I am currently working on a project related to [Topic] and would like to discuss the possibility of collaborating with you. I believe your expertise in [Field] would be invaluable to my research.

I am looking forward to hearing from you soon.

MAURICE F. STRONG

Maurice F. Strong is a renowned environmentalist, and one of Canada's leading specialists in international development. He was for three years Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi, Kenya before returning to Canada in 1976 to become Chairman of the Board of Petro-Canada.

Mr. Strong was Secretary-General, United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva from 1970-1972. During the period 1966-1970, he was the head of Canada's International Development Assistance Program, first as Director-General of the External Aid Office, and subsequently---as the role of the organization was expanded to become the Canadian International Development Agency---was CIDA's first President.

Mr. Strong holds numerous honorary degrees from universities in Canada, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. His most recent academic affiliation was with the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in 1973.

In 1976 he was appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada by His Excellency Governor General Léger. Mr. Strong has received other national and international honours, including: the UNESCO First International Pahlavi Environment Prize (1976); the Freedom Festival Award (1975); the Mellon Award (1975); the National Audubon Society Award (1975); and the Tyler Ecology Award (1974).

Mr. Strong has been a member or trustee of many international boards and committees, among them the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Wildlife Fund, the World Council of Churches, and the World Alliance of YMCAs.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE I.D.R.C.

Members of the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre are:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Mr. Louis Rasminsky (Canada), | Economist, Banker, Chairman of the Board, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa. |
| Dr. W.D. Hopper (Canada), | Agricultural Economist, President, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa. |
| Dr. Manuchehr Agah (Iran), | Economist, Professor of Economics, Teheran University. |
| Dr. Aklilu Habte (Ethiopia), | Educator/Lecturer, Minister of Culture and Youth, Government of Ethiopia. |
| Mr. Pierre Bauchet (France), | Economist, Professor of Political Economy, University of Paris, Scientific Director of the National Centre for Scientific Research. |
| Dr. John Milton Bell (Canada), | Professor/Associate Dean (Research), College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. |
| Mr. Roger A. Blais (Canada), | Geologist, Engineer/Dean of Research, Ecole Polytechnique (School of Engineering), Montreal. |
| Sir John Crawford (Australia), | Economist/Former Vice-Chancellor, Australian National University. Senior Agricultural Advisor to the World Bank. |
| Mr. Norman T. Currie (Canada), | Chartered Accountant/President and Chairman of the Board of Corporate Foods Limited, Toronto. |
| M. Paul Gérin-Lajoie (Canada), | Lawyer, Educator/ Former President, Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa. |

Mr. Peter C. Green (Canada),	Lawyer/Partner in the law firm of Kitz, Matheson, Green and MacIsaac, Halifax.
Dr. Ilunga Kabongo (Zaire),	Professor and Vice-Dean/Professor, National University of Zaire, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Political and Social Sciences.
Mr. Archie R. Micay (Canada),	Lawyer/Senior partner in the law firm of Walsh, Micay and Company, Winnipeg.
Mr. Stephen Milne (Canada),	Educator/Professor of Political Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.
The Honourable Rex Nettleford, O.M., (Jamaica),	Educator/Professor of Extra Mural Studies, Advisor to the Prime Minister.
Professor T.W. Schultz (U.S.),	Professor of Economics, Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Economics, University of Chicago.
Dr. Soedjatmoko (Indonesia),	Advisor to the Chairman of the Planning Board.
Dr. Victor L. Urquidi (Mexico),	Economist/President of El Colegio de Mexico.
Sir Geoffrey Wilson (U.K.),	Public Administrator/Chairman, Race Relations Board.
Dr. William C. Winegard (Canada),	Educator/Former President and Vice-Chancellor, University of Guelph, Halton Hills, Ontario.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No.: 28
No.: 28

DIFFUSION: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
RELEASE: APRIL 12, 1977

Government
Publications

CANADA-BELGIUM LITERARY PRIZE AWARDED TO MARCEL MOREAU

The Department of External Affairs announces that the winner of the Canada-Belgium Literary Prize for 1977 is Belgian novelist Marcel Moreau. The \$2,500 prize will be presented in Montreal on April 16 at a reception at the Montreal International Book Fair.

The Canada-Belgium Prize is given annually to French-language writers with the award going in alternate years to Canadian and Belgian authors. It is given on the basis of an author's total literary output rather than for one particular publication. Co-sponsored by the Governments of Canada and Belgium, the Canadian portion of the prize is financed by the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs and administered by the Canada Council.

Laureates are chosen by a jury composed of members appointed by the Belgian Ministry of French Culture and by the Canada Council. The members of the Canadian jury this year were Madame Louise Maheu-Forcier and Messrs. Jacques Godbout, Gilles Marcotte, Jean-Guy Pilon and Naim Kattan. The Belgian jury was composed of Madame E. De Keyser and Messrs Jean Rémiche, Pierre Mertens, Charles Bertin, Léo Moulin and Jean Tordeur.

Born in Boussu, Belgium in 1933, Marcel Moreau's first novel "Quintes" appeared in 1962. Subsequent works by Mr. Moreau are: "Bannière de Bave" (1966), "La Terre infestée d'hommes", "Le Chant des paroxysmes" (1967), "Ecrits du fond de l'amour" (1968), "Julie ou la dissolution" (1971), "La Pensée mongole" (1971), "L'Ivre livre" (1973), "Bord de mort" (1974) and "Arts viscéraux" (1975).

Previous winners of this award are Belgian poet Géo Norge, who received the inaugural prize in 1971; Canadian poet Gaston Miron, recipient in 1972; Belgian writer Suzanne Lilar in 1973; Canadian novelist Réjean Ducharme in 1974; Pierre Mertens of Belgium in 1975; and, last year, Canadian novelist and playwright Marie-Claire Blais.

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INFORMATION: Cultural Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa (613) 992-4349

Information Division
Canada Council (613) 237-3400



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 29
No.:

DIFFUSION: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
RELEASE: APRIL 12, 1977

PROPOSED REFINED RADIOACTIVITY OBJECTIVE FOR THE GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

The Department of External Affairs announced today that the proposed Refined Radioactivity Objective for the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, prepared by a joint Canada-United States advisory group under the terms of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of April 15, 1972, is now available to the public. The Government is prepared to enter into discussions with the United States Government with a view to including the Refined Radioactivity Objective in the Agreement.

Copies of the document and a specially prepared unofficial summary of it are available from:

Canada-United States Relations Division
Liaison and Coordination Directorate
Planning and Finance Service
Department of Fisheries and the Environment
Ottawa, K1A 1C7

Telephone: (613) 997-3979





DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 30
No.: 30

DIFFUSION: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
RELEASE: APRIL 12, 1977

CAI EA

- C55

Government
Publications

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, announces the following diplomatic appointments:

Mr. Arthur G. Campbell, 60, originally from Montreal, to be Ambassador to Norway and concurrently to Iceland.

Mr. Campbell (B.A., McGill University; School of Political Science, Columbia University) has served abroad in Geneva in 1960 and again from 1967-1969 as Minister-Counsellor with the Canadian Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, New Delhi and in Bonn as Minister with the Canadian Embassy. Since 1972 he has served as Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa and concurrently as High Commissioner to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland until August 1976.

Mr. Campbell succeeds Mr. Kenneth McIlwraith who returned to Ottawa.

* * * *

Mr. William M. Wood, 54, originally from Montreal to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zaire and concurrently to Burundi, Rwanda and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Mr. Wood (B.A., McGill University; B.C.L., McGill University) has served abroad in Athens, Brussels, Leopoldville (Kinshasa), Saigon, Paris and as Chargé d'Affaires a.i. in Tel Aviv from 1964 to 1965 and in Port-au-Prince from 1971-74. Since 1974 he has served as Director of the Consular Operations Division.

Mr. Wood succeeds Mr. John Schioler who returned to Ottawa.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 31
No.:

DIFFUSION:
RELEASE:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 14, 1977

FIFTH YEAR REVIEW OF THE GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY AGREEMENT

Government
Publications

The Department of External Affairs announced today that senior Canadian and United States officials met in Washington on April 13 to begin the joint review of progress made since 1972 under the terms of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The Agreement was designed to enable the two countries to undertake a coordinated effort to clean up and preserve the Great Lakes. Article IX of the Agreement stipulates that the two countries jointly review effectiveness of programmes carried out under terms of the accord during the first five years of its operation. The Canadian delegation consisted of representatives of the Federal Government and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Since 1972 substantial progress has been made under the Agreement. Many of the remedial programmes are working well, but much remains to be done. The review will entail an in-depth assessment of all of the measures undertaken by the two countries to restore the Lakes and keep them healthy. It is anticipated that the review will be completed before the end of the year.

Over the next several months, meetings with the public in Great Lakes communities will be held on both sides of the border. Those meetings, the results of the comprehensive review by the Governments, and the work already undertaken by the International Joint Commission, will enable the two countries to determine how they may reaffirm their continuing commitment to the objectives of the Agreement and respond to various proposals to strengthen the Agreement to meet new water quality issues.

President Carter and Prime Minister Trudeau in their meeting last February emphasized the importance they attach to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 32
No.:

DIFFUSION: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
RELEASE: APRIL 19, 1977

OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT OF MALI, APRIL 20-22

Govern
Publ-

The Department of External Affairs announced today that following an invitation from the Secretary of State for External Affairs a delegation from the Republic of Mali, headed by its Vice-President, the Lt.-Col. Amadou Baba Diarra, will visit Ottawa, April 20 to 22.

During the visit, the delegation will have discussions with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, the Minister of Supply and Services, the Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. Michel Dupuy, and the Vice-President of the International Development Research Centre, Mr. L. Berlinguet. These discussions will mainly concern bilateral aid, relations among Francophone countries, relations between developed countries and developing countries, and the situation which now prevails in Africa. A reception will be offered in honour of Vice-President Diarra by His Excellency the Right Honourable Jules Léger, Governor General of Canada.





DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 33
No.:

DIFFUSION: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
RELEASE: APRIL 22, 1977

Government
Publications

CONCLUSION OF THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF MALI, APRIL 20 - 22

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, is pleased to announce today that the Vice-President of the Military Committee for National Liberation of the Republic of Mali, His Excellency the Lt.-Col. Amadou Baba Diarra, made an official visit to Canada on April 20, 21 and 22, 1977 at the invitation of the Canadian Government. The delegation he presided was composed of senior officials of the Services of the Presidency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Ministry of Planning, and the Ministry of Rural Development. The Vice-President held discussions with the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Don Jamieson, the Minister of Supply and Services, the Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer, and the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr. Michel Dupuy. The Vice-President also visited the International Development Research Centre. These discussions concerned political and economic relations between Canada and Mali, relations among Francophone countries, between developed and developing countries, and the situation prevailing in Africa.

It was agreed from the start that the general relations between the two countries are excellent. In the field of bilateral aid, both parties reviewed projects now being implemented and agreed to sign cooperation agreements concerning three new projects. The Vice-President of Mali and Mr. Jamieson signed these agreements today on behalf of their respective governments.

The first agreement concerns the integrated rural development project of Kaarta at the cost of 25 million dollars over a period of five years. This vast project will apply to an area including 350,000 inhabitants. It will have several components such as the improvement of cereal crops, the digging of 50 wells to supply water, the construction or improvement of approximately 700 kilometres of dirt road, the rationalization of livestock breeding, the protection of forests, the supply of medical equipment, etc.

The second project concerns the construction of a high-tension electrical transmission line between the dam of Sélingué and the city of Bamako at the cost of 9.2 million.

The third project concerns the protection of crops. Scheduled to be terminated at the end of 1977, this project of 425,000 dollars aims at establishing a system of light defensive measures against insects and other animals making extensive damage to crops in Mali, and at laying the foundation of a more important project in the same field, the details of which will be determined in the fall of 1977.

Given the importance of the Canadian aid programme to Mali, both parties agreed to establish annual consultations on aid.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 34
No.:

DIFFUSION: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
RELEASE: APRIL 22, 1977

Government
Policy

FIFTH STUDENT COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE: APRIL 25-27, 1977

The Department of External Affairs is pleased to announce that the Fifth Student Commonwealth Conference will take place in Ottawa from April 25-27, 1977.

Each year since 1973 the Ottawa branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society, with the co-operation and support of the Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth High Commissioners resident in Ottawa, has sponsored a Student Commonwealth Conference. The purpose of the Conference is to provide an opportunity for Canadian young people to acquaint themselves with the nature of the modern Commonwealth and its role in seeking solutions to current international problems.

The first three of these Conferences drew students from Ottawa area schools only. The 1976 Conference expanded to include schools from Kingston, Cornwall, Arnprior and Renfrew. This year students will be coming from across Canada. There will be 105 delegates comprising 35 delegations and each delegation will represent a particular Commonwealth country in the course of the Conference. The Conference will be held in the L. B. Pearson Building.

In order to give the Conference a heightened realism, many of the out-of-town students will be staying during the Conference with the High Commissioners whose countries they are representing.

The theme of this year's Conference is "The Role of the Commonwealth in our Changing World".

The keynote address for the opening session on Monday evening, April 25, will be given by Mr. Arnold Smith, former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, who is now L. B. Pearson Professor of International Affairs at Carleton University. Mr. Smith's address will begin at 8:00 p.m.

His Excellency Mr. Paulias Matane, High Commissioner for Papua-New Guinea, one of the youngest member states of the Commonwealth, will deliver the theme address on Tuesday at 12:00 noon in the main conference room.

On Tuesday the students will also participate in a simulation game, "Trade and Develop", in which they will attempt to develop the economic capabilities of their country in a setting in which problems of unequal resource distribution and world trade patterns and practices are examined. Tuesday afternoon the students will break up into regional workshops to discuss world problems from a regional point of view. There will be a reception and buffet dinner Tuesday evening which will bring together the student delegates, High Commissioners, and distinguished guests.

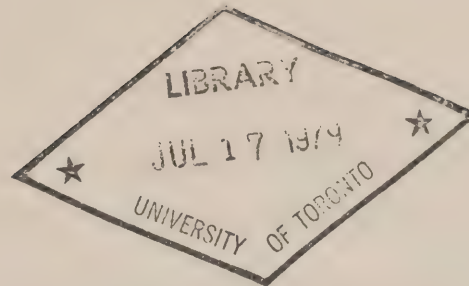
On the third day, there will be a simulated Heads of Government Meeting during which each delegation will present its country's viewpoint on the agenda items. The agenda items are: debt repayment -- a threat to development; youth and employment in the Commonwealth; and Rhodesia and the Commonwealth. During this meeting the delegates will follow the procedures which will be used at the forthcoming Heads of Government Meeting in London in June.

The Conference ends on Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. with the reading of a communiqué which will embody the consensus of the meeting.

June 21, 1979.

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The Secretary of State for External Affairs Flora MacDonald and the Minister of Employment and Immigration Canada Ron Atkey today announced an expanded Canadian response to the distressing refugee situation in Southeast Asia which, in recent weeks, has assumed crisis proportions.

The Ministers pointed out that the present crisis is so serious in its humanitarian, economic and political implications that it demands a response from the whole international community, not just from a handful of traditional resettlement countries. More countries must be encouraged to do more, whether by offering resettlement places or by contributing financially. Canada will continue its efforts to encourage a broader international response by every possible channel. Further, any response must take into account the political factors affecting the problem as well as the humanitarian needs.

The Government firmly believes that the root causes of the whole refugee problem in Southeast Asia must be tackled, including the inter-relationship between the exodus and the gross and persistent violations of human rights in all the countries - Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos - from which refugees are still fleeing. As regards Viet Nam, it now appears clear that the Hanoi Government has embarked on a systematic policy to expel, on ethnic grounds, a whole segment of its population, most of which has been resident in Viet Nam for generations. While Canada supports the rights of all the peoples to depart from their

countries of origin, this must be done in an orderly and humane way which does not involve physical danger or intimidation and which does not amount to active expulsion. It must be made very clear to the Government of Viet Nam that the international community finds entirely unacceptable a policy of expulsion which has caused great human suffering and has confronted concerned countries everywhere with a humanitarian problem of daunting proportions. To this end, the Government of Canada will be making these views clear to the Government of Viet Nam both bilaterally and multilaterally. With this in mind, Canada intends to support the convening of an international meeting, under the auspices of the U.N. Secretary General, which would examine the whole refugee problem in Southeast Asia, including the political causes of the exodus.

Canada has also expressed our serious concern to the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, over recent announcements concerning their refugee policies, particularly their reported determination that new arrivals should be forced back to sea. While recognizing the very heavy burden countries of first asylum have willingly assumed by offering temporary haven to refugees, Canada nevertheless believes that any concerted international action on this distressing problem must include the maintenance of an open first asylum policy. The Ministers note that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly, places among the basic rights of mankind the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution.

Apart from action on the international political front, the Government has concluded that Canada's domestic program for the resettlement of refugees must be reviewed in light of the seriously deteriorating situation. As a result, the two Ministers announced today plans to increase by 3,000 the Government's resettlement commitment for Indochinese refugees, bringing to 12,000 the total Canadian commitment for 1979.

Late last year, the federal government announced a refugee resettlement program for 10,000 refugees world-wide with 5,000 allocated to Southeast Asia. That program included a contingency reserve of 2,000 designed to meet unforeseen emergencies. In the circumstances, it was thought necessary to apply not only that reserve to the Indochinese refugee situation but to increase it by 1,000. The Ministers noted that in the spirit of continuing federal-provincial cooperation on refugee matters, the provinces had been informed a week ago of the federal government's wish to increase the quota and their views had been sought.

The Ministers stressed that the Government's commitment accounts for only part of Canada's total effort toward Indochinese refugee resettlement. In this regard, the Government was pleased to note the generous and positive response of the Canadian public, and particularly of church groups, to the refugee sponsorship program introduced last year. To date Canadian churches and other private organizations have already made firm commitments to sponsor some 1,200 refugees over and above those brought in under the Government's resettlement plan. If this activity continues at the same level of support, the number of privately sponsored refugees could well be over 2,000 by the end of the year.

In addition, Vietnamese already established in Canada can assist other family members now in refugee camps to immigrate here. It is anticipated that more than 1,000 refugees in the camps will likely be resettled this year.

As regards a family reunification program with Viet Nam, the Ministers indicated that considerable progress has been made in dealing with the Vietnamese government. They expect the first of these relatives to arrive in the near future. In this effort, we are cooperating closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. There are now approximately 6,000 applications on hand representing more than 15,000 people in Viet Nam. If progress continues, as many as 1,000 additional Vietnamese could be directly resettled in Canada this year, thereby helping to reduce to some degree the refugee outflow and the resulting instability in the region.

In summary, the following numbers of persons from Indochina are expected to enter Canada this year:

Government refugee program	8,000
Private refugee sponsorships	2,000
Family sponsorship from refugee camps	1,000
Family sponsorship from Viet Nam	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	12,000

The present exodus in Southeast Asia, with its appalling consequences of human distress, has its roots in a flagrant and callous disregard for basic human rights. The Government is determined that Canada will make every realistic effort, whether political or humanitarian, to contribute to a lasting international solution.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 73
No.:
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DIFFUSION: FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
RELEASE: OCTOBER 15, 1979

JOINT PRESS RELEASE
CANADA/UNITED STATES RESEARCH CONSULTATION
GROUP ON THE
LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS

The Department of External Affairs today announced the release of the first Annual Report of the Canada/United States Research Consultation Group on the Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants (LRTAP). The release was simultaneously announced in Washington by the United States Department of State.

In recognition of its increasing significance, the two Governments requested the Group to provide them with a clear and concise statement of the nature of the LRTAP problem, as well as of its impact on the environment of eastern North America. Such a report was to provide a synthesis of existing scientific information which would make it accessible and understandable to the non-specialist community of interested persons. It was also recognized that such a report would be of assistance in the ongoing discussions on transboundary air quality.

Research programs in both countries are at an early stage, and have benefited from the coordinating efforts of the Group. The data in the report and the conclusions which it advances are of a preliminary nature. The Governments are providing this information to the public to encourage discussion of this important bilateral environmental issue. Further reports from the Research Consultation Group are expected in the future.

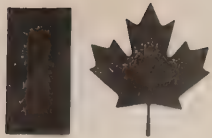
The bilateral Research Consultation Group was formed in October 1978 through an exchange of letters between the Embassy of Canada and the United States Department of State.

The Group is to consult on ongoing research efforts in Canada and the United States, and to facilitate a full exchange of technical information on the long range transport of air pollutants. Among the responsibilities of the Group are:

1. Analysis of currently instituted programs and those under development to determine where gaps may exist in the information base relating to the occurrence and effects of long range transport of air pollutants;
2. Promotion of measures necessary to ensure the inter-comparability of data generated by programs in both countries;
3. Promotion of the dissemination of appropriate data and research information;
4. Tendering advice and recommendations to the appropriate agencies in the two Governments with respect to modification of existing research programs and/or development of new research programs;
5. Preparation of a yearly status report to both Governments and other reports as deemed necessary.

The Group is co-chaired by a representative of Environment Canada and of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and is comprised of representatives of a number of Canadian and United States agencies with research interests related to LRTAP. The Group has had two plenary meetings since its formation, as well as frequent contact between researchers in particular specialities.

A copy of the Report is available from the Press Office of the Department of External Affairs (tel.: 995-1874), or from the Information Directorate, Environment Canada (tel.: 994-1410).



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

No: 73
No.:

DIFFUSION: POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE
RELEASE: LE 15 OCTOBRE 1979

COMMUNIQUÉ CONJOINT
DU GROUPE CONSULTATIF DE RECHERCHE CANADO-AMÉRICAIN
SUR LE TRANSPORT
DE POLLUANTS ATMOSPHÉRIQUES SUR DE LONGUES DISTANCES

Le ministère des Affaires extérieures a annoncé aujourd'hui la publication du premier rapport annuel du Groupe consultatif de recherche canado-américain sur le transport de polluants atmosphériques sur de longues distances (TPALD). La publication a été annoncée simultanément à Washington par le Département d'État américain.

Reconnaissant l'importance que prend de plus en plus cette question, les deux gouvernements ont demandé au Groupe de leur fournir un exposé clair et concis de la nature du problème, de même que de son incidence sur l'environnement dans l'est de l'Amérique du Nord. Ce rapport avait pour objet de faire la synthèse des données scientifiques existantes et de les mettre à la portée des non-spécialistes intéressés par la question. On a également reconnu son utilité pour les discussions en cours sur la qualité de l'air de part et d'autre de la frontière.

Les programmes de recherche, qui en sont à leurs débuts dans les deux pays, ont bénéficié des efforts de coordination du Groupe. Les données contenues dans le rapport et les conclusions qu'il expose sont de nature préliminaire. Les gouvernements fournissent ces renseignements au grand public pour encourager les échanges de vues sur cette importante question écologique bilatérale. On s'attend que le Groupe consultatif de recherche publiera d'autres rapports.

Le Groupe bilatéral consultatif de recherche a été formé en octobre 1978 par un échange de lettres entre l'Ambassade du Canada et le Département d'État américain. Le Groupe a pour mandat de tenir des consultations sur les efforts de recherche en cours au Canada et aux États-Unis et de faciliter un échange complet de renseignements techniques sur le transport de polluants atmosphériques sur de longues distances. Le Groupe est entre autres chargé:

1. d'analyser les programmes déjà institués et ceux en cours d'élaboration afin de déterminer quelles lacunes de la banque de données sont à combler en ce qui a trait à la présence et aux effets du transport de polluants atmosphériques sur de longues distances;
2. de promouvoir des mesures propres à assurer la comparabilité des données produites par les programmes dans les deux pays;
3. de promouvoir la diffusion de données et d'informations de recherche appropriées;
4. de fournir des conseils et des recommandations aux organismes appropriés des deux gouvernements en ce qui a trait à la modification des programmes de recherche existants et/ou à l'élaboration de nouveaux programmes; et
5. de préparer chaque année un arrêté de situation à l'intention des deux gouvernements et d'autres rapports qui pourront être jugés nécessaires.

Le Groupe est coprésidé par un représentant d'Environnement Canada et un autre de la United States Environmental Protection Agency, et se compose de représentants d'un certain nombre d'organismes canadiens et américains dont les recherches sont liées au transport des polluants. Le Groupe a tenu deux séances plénières depuis sa formation et a eu de fréquents contacts avec des chercheurs dans des disciplines particulières.

On peut se procurer un exemplaire du rapport auprès du Service de presse du ministère des Affaires extérieures (n° de tél. 995-1874) ou auprès de la Direction générale de l'information d'Environnement Canada (994-1410).



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

Nº:
No.: 150

NOVEMBER 7, 1983

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EXPORT TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

The Minister of State (International Trade), the Honourable Gerald Regan, announced today that he has received the Second Annual Report of the Export Trade Development Board from the Board's Chairman, Roger E. Hatch, President of Canpotex Ltd. The Minister commented on the high level of expertise within the group and on the considerable number of issues taken up by the Board during its second year of deliberations, including tax measures affecting export businesses, counter-trade, export financing, aid trade relationship, trade policy and export awareness and education.

Established in 1981, the Board is comprised of prominent Canadians chosen from business, labour and academia representing a cross-section of Canadian regions and industries and senior public sector members. "The advice of the Board is highly valuable to the government in formulating policy and implementing programs," said Mr. Regan. Among the Board's primary concerns are issues related to improved export performance.

Mr. Regan met with Board members at their last meeting in Ottawa on October 19th to discuss the Board's program for the coming year. The Minister said he was looking forward to the Board's advice on export issues during the coming months, particularly now that the world economy is showing definite signs of recovery and there are increasing opportunities for export business.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: Norman Lomow
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Regional Development (TER)
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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communiqué

Nº: 154

OCTOBER 31, 1984.

No.:

EXPORT TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD 1984 ANNUAL REPORT

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The Minister for International Trade, the Honourable James F. Kelleher, announced today that he has received the 1984 Annual Report of the Export Trade Development Board from the Board's Chairman, Roger E. Hatch. The Minister commented on the high level of expertise amongst the members of the Board and the valuable advice which has come forward from its deliberations.

Established in 1981, the Board is comprised of Canadians knowledgeable and experienced in export trade chosen from business, labour and academia. The members represent a cross-section of Canadian regions and industries, and the public sector.

"I am impressed by the number of issues the Board has considered over the past few years", Mr. Kelleher said. The Board has a mandate, through the Minister for International Trade, to review and to make recommendations to the government on virtually any subject that impacts upon Canadian export performance.

Mr. Kelleher met with Board members at their meeting in Toronto on October 16 to discuss the subjects presently under consideration and to review plans for future deliberations. The Minister said he was looking forward to the Board's advice on export issues during the coming months, particularly as the new government has made international trade a priority.

Mr. Kelleher stressed that the federal government wants to support and encourage the export community in its international efforts. He said he was pleased the Export Trade Development Board would be available to work with him to enhance the capability of Canadian exporters and increase the level of export trade.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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Canada



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

N°:
No.: 154

LE 31 OCTOBRE 1984

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RAPPORT ANNUEL (1984)

DE LA COMMISSION POUR L'EXPANSION DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

L'honorable James F. Kelleher, ministre du Commerce extérieur, a annoncé aujourd'hui qu'il a reçu de M. Roger E. Hatch, président de la Commission pour l'expansion du commerce extérieur, le rapport annuel de la Commission pour l'année 1984. Le ministre a signalé le haut niveau de compétences au sein de cet organisme et la valeur des conseils qui ont suivi ses délibérations.

Créée en 1981, la Commission regroupe des experts du monde des affaires et du travail et des universités, représentant toute une gamme de régions et d'industries canadiennes, et des hauts fonctionnaires de la Fonction publique. M. Kelleher s'est dit impressionné du nombre des questions que la Commission a étudié depuis quelques années. Cet organisme, qui relève du ministre du Commerce extérieur, a pour mandat d'étudier toutes les questions susceptibles d'influer sur le rendement des exportations canadiennes et de faire des recommandations à ce sujet.

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M. Kelleher a rencontré les membres de la Commission lors de leur dernière réunion, tenue à Toronto le 16 octobre afin de discuter des questions présentement à l'étude et de passer en revue l'ordre-du-jour pour la période à venir. Le ministre a déclaré qu'il attendait avec impatience les conseils de la Commission et ce, d'autant plus que le nouveau gouvernement avait fait du commerce extérieur l'une de ses priorités. Il a annoncé également qu'il comptait veiller à ce que le gouvernement appuie et encourage les efforts que les exportateurs déploient au niveau international et qu'il se réjouissait de ce que la Commission était prête à collaborer avec lui pour améliorer la capacité des exportateurs canadiens et pour accroître le niveau des exportations.

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POUR DE PLUS AMPLES RENSEIGNEMENTS, S'ADRESSER À :

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(613) 996-7167



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

communiqué

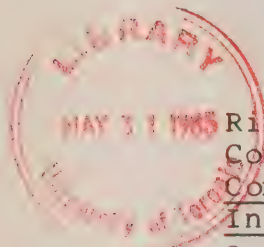
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FOR RELEASE AFTER 1500 HOURS

MAY 14, 1985

REVIEW OF CANADA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, today tabled in the House of Commons a Discussion Paper (Green Paper) entitled Competitiveness and Security: Directions for Canada's International Relations. The Paper is the first step in a broad review of Canada's international relations to be conducted by Parliament.

As indicated by Mr. Clark in his Foreword to the Green Paper, the Paper "is designed to illustrate the dramatic changes which have taken place in the world and to raise some of the principal questions which Canadians need to consider at this time". The Green Paper gives particular attention to questions relating to Canada's international economic competitiveness and to the security implications of recent developments in East/West relations and arms control. There is special emphasis on the need for careful setting of policy priorities. As Mr. Clark observes, "We do not have the resources to do all we would like in international affairs ... Priorities will have to be established; difficult choices will have to be made."

The Green Paper is not a proclamation of Government policy. Its purpose is to prompt public discussion and debate. It is the Government's intention that the Paper be referred to a Special Joint Committee of the House of Commons and the Senate, empowered to conduct hearings across Canada during the coming year.

Additional copies of the Green Paper can be obtained by writing to the following address:

Domestic Information Services (SCI)
Department of External Affairs
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

General Inquiries (613) 996-9134



communiqué

SOUS EMBARGO JUSQU'À 15H00

No: 60
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LE 14 MAI 1985

REVUE DES RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES DU CANADA

Le Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures, le très honorable Joe Clark, a déposé aujourd'hui à la Chambre des communes un document de travail (Livre vert) intitulé Compétitivité et sécurité: Orientations pour les relations extérieures du Canada. Le document est la première étape de la revue globale des relations extérieures du Canada que doit effectuer le Parlement.

Comme l'indique M. Clark dans l'avant-propos du Livre vert, le document "vise à illustrer les importants changements qui sont intervenus dans le monde et à soulever certaines grandes questions sur lesquelles il nous faut nous pencher aujourd'hui." Le Livre vert accorde une attention particulière aux questions relatives à la compétitivité économique internationale du Canada ainsi qu'aux incidences des récents développements dans le domaine des relations Est-Ouest et du contrôle des armements sur la sécurité de notre pays. Le document insiste tout particulièrement sur la nécessité d'établir les priorités avec soin. Comme M. Clark le fait remarquer, "nos ressources ne nous permettent pas de faire tout ce que nous voudrions faire sur la scène internationale.... Il va nous falloir établir des priorités et faire des choix difficiles."

Le Livre vert n'est pas une proclamation de la politique gouvernementale; il vise plutôt à susciter la discussion et le débat dans le public. Le gouvernement compte remettre ce document à un comité spécial de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat, qui tiendra des audiences dans les diverses régions du Canada au cours de l'année qui vient.

On peut obtenir des exemplaires supplémentaires du Livre vert en s'adressant à:

Direction des services d'information au Canada (SCI)
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Immeuble Lester B. Pearson
125, promenade Sussex
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G2
Renseignements généraux: (613) 996-9134



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

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January 9, 1986.

MINISTER FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE ANNOUNCES MAKE-UP OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Minister for International Trade, James Kelleher, announced today the make-up of the International Trade Advisory Committee (ITAC). The ITAC is part of a private sector advisory committee system set up by Minister Kelleher to advise the Government on international trade access and marketing issues. It will concentrate initially on Canada-U.S. trade negotiations and the next round of multilateral trade negotiations under the GATT.

Thirty nine prominent members of the business, labour, consumer, academic, research and cultural communities have been appointed to the ITAC. They represent all regions of Canada, and are experienced and knowledgeable in trade matters. In announcing the membership of the Committee, Mr. Kelleher said, "Their views and advice will be vital to the Government as we enter a period during which trade decisions of paramount importance to Canada's economic development will have to be made".

The ITAC will be chaired by Mr. Walter Light, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Northern Telecom Ltd.

Mr. Kelleher also announced that a number of Sectoral Advisory Groups on International Trade (SAGIT) will be established in the coming months to complement the work of the ITAC. The SAGIT will represent all sectors interested in the upcoming negotiations. The ITAC as well as the sectoral committees will work closely with Mr. Simon Reisman, the Ambassador and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Trade Negotiations. The committees will report to Mr. Kelleher.

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The first meeting of the ITAC will be held in Ottawa on January 20-21, 1986. Members serve on a voluntary basis without remuneration.

The purpose of the international trade advisory committee system is to provide a two-way flow of information and advice between the Government and business, labour and other groups on bilateral and multilateral trade policy issues, as well as trade development. It is a response to the wishes of the private sector to have a broadly based formal structure for regular consultations on an ongoing basis with the Federal Government on international trade matters.

Attached are:

- List of the members of the International Trade Advisory Committee.
- Background information on the international trade advisory committee system.

For further information, please contact:

Dwayne Wright
Senior Adviser and Co-ordinator
Trade Advisory Committee
Secretariat (DMTA)
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa (613) 995-7786

Jean Boisjoli
Special Assistant
(Communications)
Office of the Minister
for International Trade
Ottawa (613) 992-7332

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADVISORY STRUCTURE

The role of the system is to provide a two-way flow of information and advice between the government and the private sector on international trade matters. The advisory committee system will address international trade access and marketing issues, relating to both multilateral and bilateral trade matters. It will be called upon to advise the government on Canadian objectives, priorities and strategies for multilateral and bilateral trade policy issues and negotiations. In addition, it will be asked to assess the impact of international trade negotiations and developments.

The international trade advisory structure has two components. The International Trade Advisory Committee (ITAC) will deal with broad national issues relating to international trade access and marketing matters. It is made up of prominent members of the business, labour, consumer, academic, research and cultural communities. The members of ITAC serve in their individual capacities, not as representatives of specific entities or interest groups. The ITAC will be chaired by Mr. Walter Light, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Northern Telecom Ltd.

The other component will consist of a number of Sectoral Advisory Groups on International Trade (SAGIT). The size and composition of each group will depend upon the individual sector. The SAGIT will interact with the Government to ensure sectoral views are fully taken into account in international trade matters. The Sectoral Advisory Groups will be expected to be the depository of expertise and knowledge in their respective sectors, as well as on trade matters, and the participants will be expected to provide advice as representatives of their sectors or interests. It is expected the SAGIT will be operational by the end of March, 1986.

The advisory committee system will play a vital role in the Canada/United States initiative as well as the up-coming GATT multilateral trade negotiations. The ITAC and SAGIT will work closely with Mr. Simon Reisman the Ambassador and Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Trade Negotiations. The ITAC and SAGIT will report to the Minister for International Trade, James Kelleher.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ITAC)

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Walter Light
Toronto

Mr. M.F. Bélanger
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
National Bank of Canada
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. Philippe de Gaspé Beaubien
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Télémedia Communications Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. Laurent Beaudoin
Chairman of the Board and President
Bombardier Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. Roger Charbonneau
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales
Town of Mont Royal, Quebec

Mr. Raymond Chevrier
President, Textile Group
Celanese Canada Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. David Culver
Chief Executive Officer
Alcan Aluminum Ltd.
Montreal, Quebec

Mrs. M.S. Dobrin
Executive Vice President
Steinberg Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Dr. Wendy Dobson
Executive Director
C.D. Howe Institute
Toronto, Ontario

Dr. Regis Duffy
President
Diagnostic Chemicals Ltd.
Charlottetown, P.E.I

Mr. J.D. Fleck
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Fleck Manufacturing Inc.
Toronto, Ontario

Mr. L. Yves Fortier
Ogilvy, Renault
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. Jean-Paul Gourdeau
President and Chief Executive Officer
The SNC Group
Montreal, Quebec

Mrs. Sally Hall
National President
Consumers' Association of Canada
Edmonton, Alberta

Mr. Bruce I. Howe
President and Chief Executive Officer
British Columbia Resources Investment Corp.
Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. Arthur Lundrigan
Chairman
The Lundrigan Group Ltd.
Corner Brook, Newfoundland

Dr. John Macnamara
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
The Algoma Steel Corporation Ltd.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Mr. Gerald J. Maier
President and Chief Executive Officer
Trans Canada Pipelines Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Mr. R.S. Malinowski
Vice President and General Manager
Leon's Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Yorkton, Saskatchewan

Mr. James A. McCambly
President
Canadian Federation of Labour
Ottawa, Ontario

Mrs. W.B. McDonald
President
B.C. Bearing Engineers Ltd.
Burnaby, B.C.

Mr. William O. Morrow
President
National Sea Products Ltd.
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Mr. Ted Newall
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer
Du Pont Canada Inc.
Mississauga, Ontario

Mr. Peter Nygard
Chairman and President
Tan Jay International
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mr. Earl H. Orser
Deputy Chairman
London Life
London, Ontario

Mr. Ron Osborne
President and Chief
Operating Officer
Maclean Hunter Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Mr. Arthur Pelliccione
General Manager
Primo Foods Ltd.
Weston, Ontario

Ms. Maureen P. Prendiville
President
Prendiville Sawmills Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mr. David H. Race
President and Chief Executive Officer
CAE Industries Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

Mr. G.T. Richardson
President
James Richardson & Sons Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mr. Alan Rugman
Centre for International Business Studies
School of Business Administration
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Mr. Thomas S. Simms
Executive Director
T.S. Simms & Co. Ltd.
Saint John, N.B.

Mr. J.H. Smith
President and Chief Executive Officer
Domtar Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. R.D. Southern
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Atco Ltd.
Calgary, Alberta

Mr. Frank Stronach
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Magna International Corporation
Markham, Ontario

Mr. E.K. Turner
Chairman and President
Saskatchewan Wheat Pool
Regina, Saskatchewan

Dr. Norman E. Wagner
President
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alberta

Mrs. Lise Watier
President
Lise Watier Cosmetique Inc.
Verdun, Quebec

Mr. L.R. Wilson
President and Chief Executive Officer
Redpath Industries Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario

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